THE Democratic canvass has at last been formally opened by Senator Hill's acceptance of the nomination for Governor, and the finding, after long search and many declinations, of a man who is willing to become the candidate for judge of the Court of Appeals, because, being now on the Supreme bench and not required to resign, he has nothing to lose. Never has a campaign started more gloomily. Hill confessed that he had been trying hard to escape from the candidacy, and admitted that he was leading a forlorn hope. The candidate for Lieutenant-Governor cannot give him any help, for Mr. Lockwood presided over the convention which nominated Maynard last year, and is thus involved with Hill in that crime. Judge Gaynor's declination led to the offer of the nomination for judge to more than one lawyer of prominence, whose refusal to accept was based upon the fact that the candidate for Governor is the man who carried through the Maynard business. Hinckley, the chairman of the State committee which is to conduct the canvass, did some of the dirty work in the stealing of the senatorship from the Hudson River district. In addition he is a bungler, as it has been shown that he concealed and lied about Judge Gaynor's declination for days and thus muddled the situation badly. Altogether the outlook is most depressing for the whole gang, and most encouraging for those who hope to see Hill at last laid out.

We should be among the last to attempt to excuse party fanaticism on either side, yet we must remind decent Democrats, at the risk of seeming to excuse the Republicans, that the existing rottenness in State and city politics against which we are now rising, is largely Democratic work, and that the prime mover in it, the instigator of some of it, the apologist of more, and the intimate associate and companion of the foul wretches who fill the city government, is the Democratic candidate for the governorship. What is worse is that, during the week, several Democrats of prominence and position who profess to be enlisted in the cause of reform, have announced their intention of voting for this man—some because he is a leader, and others because he is "able," and others because he is upright. The condition of the moral sense which prompts such utterances is naturally alarming for those who believe that every man expresses in his choice of public officers his own notions of right and wrong, and that the disavowal of conscience in the management of public affairs is the most dangerous of political crimes.

We have no heart to dwell upon the manifold weaknesses of this communication, but we must call attention to the passage in which Judge Gaynor "gives himself away" as a reformer, and indeed as a man who possesses any insight into character. It is where he says:

> "If I thought that the withdrawal of my name would injure Senator Hill's canvass, I would try to see some way to allow it to remain, for his recent development in the national Senate places him with the foremost public men of his day. Between him and his opponent he should, and I trust will, prevail."

If there is one man in American politics whose character and influence are perfectly well known, it is Senator Hill. He represents on a wider field precisely the same methods as McKane in Gravesend and McLaughlin in Brooklyn, and he ought to be fought with the more vigor as his sphere of influence is the greater. To oust McLaughlin from power and to send McKane to Sing Sing for their crimes, and then to join forces with the man who was for years hand in glove with those criminals, is to throw away one's reputation for sincerity or ability to distinguish right from wrong. As for Gaynor's reference to Hill's "recent development in the national Senate," the man who could be deluded by the transparent insincerity and intrigue which have characterized his course there, reputation so swiftly and completely as Judge Gaynor has done within the past fortnight. He had made a fight against the public thieves in Brooklyn and the polluters of the ballot in Gravesend which challenged admiration for its courage, vigor, and persistence; and he had been elected judge of the Supreme Court by his neighbors and friends over the regular Democratic candidate in a Democratic district, by a majority so large as to indicate a widespread faith in the man among those who knew him best. The good-natured public, always ready to give a quick welcome to a new man who has shown any capacity for public service, was prepared two weeks ago to accept Gaynor as a reform candidate for Governor, who would represent the same sort of opposition to Hillism in the State as he had shown to McLaughlinism in Brooklyn and McKaneism in Gravesend. But it was an ideal Gaynor whom the people had in mind. The real man has now been exposed by himself. Since he was put on the ticket with Hill as judge of the Court of Appeals he has toyed with this nomination in a way which showed that he was anxious to accept. He has finally declined it with very bad grace, and in a letter so full of "gush" that it is humiliating to think a judge of the Supreme Court could have written it.

---

for his fight against Hill's "pals," hailing the leader of the gang as one of "the foremost public men of his day." The Gaynor incident lends point to our comments in another column on the absurdity of our tendency to seize hold of anybody who has caught a thief and offer him the highest honors within our gift.

The Massachusetts Democrats hail the new tariff as "the beginning of the end of an unconstitutional system of duties for protection only"; express regret that the original Wilson bill was defeated; "hold those Democratic Senators who, by their inaction or resistance, prevented its passage, to be traitors to their party, and demand their retirement from party leadership"; and declare it the immediate duty of the party to place upon the free list all raw materials, to abolish all duties which tend to create or maintain monopolies and Trusts, and to reduce all prohibitory duties. This is as positive and definite a policy as could be asked for, and the declaration must command respect for its sincerity where its principles are not accepted. The financial plank is equally intelligible, and for the most part equally sound, although the demand for the unrestricted repeal of the tax on State banks cannot be endorsed. So, too, about the income tax the Massachusetts Democrats are not afraid to express their minds, as the Republicans were. They "approve the principle of the income tax as a return to correct theories of taxation." As regards the civil service, they do not content themselves with calling for "clean politics" and "pure administration," but demand that the scope of the reform already begun "be extended as fast as the Civil-Service Commission deems practicable, to the end that all federal positions to which the merit system of appointment is applicable may be placed by law upon a strictly non-political basis," and call upon the present administration to formulate and recommend some plan by which the post-offices may be brought within the merit system, and the continued tenure of faithful officials be secured. These are by no means all the salient points of a platform which is admirable as an example of how a statement of party principles ought to be made.

The first reports from Georgia prove to have been too favorable to the Democrats, and it is now evident that the Populist candidate for Governor came within a few thousand votes of election on Wednesday week. Worse still for the Democrats, there are several congressional districts

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

which to hit what they consider ring rule that many Democrats vote the Populist ticket in Georgia, just as in Maine, fifteen years ago, so many former Republicans supported greenbackism in order to rebuke the Blaine machine. Fortunately for the credit and the financial prospects of the State, the reaction against the dominant elements in the Democratic party did not go so far as to let in a Populist Governor. The outside public would not have analyzed closely the causes which entered into the result, and the spectacle of a Populist executive would of itself have frightened away capital and settlers.

One thing which makes it easier now than ever before to organize an effective opposition to the Democracy in a Southern State is the repeal of the federal election laws. So long as those laws remained on the statute-book, it was always possible for the Democrats to raise the race issue. Now that the Southern people are secure from interference with their elections by federal authorities, this issue is utterly gone, and the whites begin to divide in politics the same way as in other parts of the country. The split over the sugar question in Louisiana illustrates the same tendency that is seen in Georgia, and it is certain to manifest itself everywhere in the South, sooner or later. At the same time that they divide among themselves, both factions of the whites begin to insist upon honest elections and to declare that the cheating which has been practised in the past must stop. Some Republican editors at the North are coming to perceive the significance of these facts, and even so partisan an organ as the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* has reached the point where it is "not certain that the repeal of the federal election law was without all reason," inasmuch as now "we may be sure that the cause of a free ballot and an honest count will grow in the South as citizenship, irrespective of race and nationality, has grown in the North."

There was a decrease of seven millions in the Treasury cash in the month of September. This, the *Financial Chronicle* points out, is due on the one hand to unusually large payments, and on the other to a decrease of receipts from the tax on distilled spirits—the large withdrawals from bond in anticipation of the new tax having been made in July and August. If we take for comparison the cash holdings of August 1 instead of September 1, we find a gain of nearly $1,000,000 in the general takes place at once, while articles on which new duties have been placed, like sugar, were imported ahead of time for purposes of speculation. But these stocks will soon be worked off and then the revenue will pour in. The same is true of the internal revenue from whiskey. The elasticity of the revenue due to reviving trade and increasing population may be expected at least to counterbalance the loss from tariff reductions, leaving the sugar receipts as clear gain. The income tax will not yield anything till next June.

From this it is a safe inference that the country has nothing to fear from an unfavorable Treasury balance. It is a safe prediction that the reduction of the national debt will be resumed within twelve months. The gold balance will increase as well as the general cash, and that will suffice to maintain the standard of value, upon which all credit depends. There is no cloud on the financial horizon now except the Populist movement and Populist-Democratic alliances in some parts of the country. This does undoubtedly cause a feeling of uneasiness in all the circles of finance. It cripples enterprise, prevents the introduction of foreign capital, and makes borrowing more difficult than it would otherwise be. The troubles which now exist are political and not financial. We think that undue importance is attached to this disturbance. We think that the Populists will be unhorsed in the coming elections in some of their most important strongholds, and that the Democrats will get a severe lesson in certain quarters where they have adopted the Populist platform. What is still more important is the gradual crystallization of the elements favorable to sound money as well as of their opponents. Whenever these two elements shall be brought face to face in opposite camps, we shall have not the smallest fear of the result. The issue will then be the single gold standard against the single silver standard. All pretence of bimetallism will have vanished because the silverites are now demanding free coinage by this country alone. In such a contest the people will decide for the gold standard as surely as they decided for the repeal of the Sherman act last summer.

Although the population of Vermont has remained stationary for the past ten years, there has been an extraordinary increase of crime during that period. In the two years ending with the summer of 1884 the commitments to the house of week. It was found that two counties of the State furnish 50 per cent. of the prisoners, and four of the other twelve 37 of the remaining 50 per cent.—these being the counties which contain the larger places. The chief increase in commitments has been for offences under the prohibitory law—from 162 to 513—which has apparently been enforced with more rigor of late than formerly. But the severity has been directed almost exclusively against those who became intoxicated, while the men who made them so, in defiance of the law prohibiting the sale of liquor, generally escape punishment. The difficulty is the old one, which has been encountered in Maine and other States with a prohibitory law, of securing a public sentiment in the larger places which will require the punishment of such offenders. Gov. Fuller sent a circular letter of inquiry to prominent residents of every town, and the 800 replies convince him that no liquor is illegally sold in half of the towns, and very little in 32 per cent. of the other half. But in the remaining 18 per cent. the law is violated, often openly, and drunkenness is on the increase. A local-option and high-license system for the larger places receives some support from them, but the prohibition sentiment is so strong in a majority of the towns that the Legislature will not allow it.

It is our painful duty to mention that the Police Commission last week, by a unanimous vote, took away the police advertising from the *Tribune* and gave it to the *Press*, as "the leading Republican paper of the city." This advertisement, which is said to be worth $20,000, was long held by the New York *Tribune*, by a tenure which we, in common with most of the public, considered absolutely secure. It was not remotely connected, as we understand, with a basket of champagne which Commissioner McClave admitted that he received from the *Tribune* every Christmas. It was surmised, but not proved, that a similar basket from the same quarter was received at the same festal season by each of the other commissioners. This monopoly by the *Tribune*, it is right to say, was not witnessed with entire content by other religious papers. To desire such an advertisement is not discreditable to any publisher of any denomination, however reprehensible it may be to seek it by appeals to the carnal nature of the commissioners. Anyhow, the *Tribune* has now lost it, as some say, owing to its support of Milholland, who is now trying, against overwhelming odds, to reform the

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Republican party—but possibly owing to the supply by the *Press* of one of the newer brands of wine. We, however, prefer to believe that the *Tribune* has suffered in the cause of reform; that it now knows what a thorny path the path of reform is, and that the ridicule which it has so often heaped on those who were trying to make the world better, was ill-judged and unjust. For ourselves we would rather be right with Milholland than wrong with the Union League Club and the Committee of Thirty. A pot of beer with a just man is worth a dozen of champagne with the ungodly.

Prof. Swing's death serves to mark the real growth of religious toleration in this country. He dies with the respect and honor of many who, if his demise had occurred twenty years ago, would have looked upon it as a divine judgment. He had so far outlived the fame of his own heresy that it can be recalled by most people only with an effort. For a long time past, in fact, his original heresy has been indistinguishable from current orthodoxy. This is not saying, however, that his subsequent positions would not still be anathema. But even so the personal animosity and bitterness which his name aroused in the religious world at the time of his trial and afterwards, have long since become a thing of the past. This was partly due to his bearing, which was that of a quiet and scholarly gentleman, with little or nothing of the noisy agitator about it. But it is more a result of a general and sweeping change in the public mind, even in orthodox circles, respecting theological doctrine and shades of opinion about it. A good index of this change may be had by contrasting the present feeling about Prof. Swing with the feeling about Theodore Parker forty years ago. Parker, of course, was a man of much greater force and aggressiveness than Swing, and naturally stirred up heartier antagonisms; but his heresy was the shocking thing, which, as his biographer informs us, made orthodox people ready to pray, decorously, of course, and in a veiled way, for his "removal," and which made some of them see an answer to their prayers in his premature death. Such a thing would no longer be possible. The Parker heresy and the Swing heresy are rapidly taking their place in the long list of forgotten controversies with which only ecclesiastical antiquarians concern themselves.

The opinion of a competent and impartial observer who contemplates from the outside our present change of fiscal policy, with its resultant industrial transitions, is in many respects more valuable than that of one on the spot and in the turmoil. Such a man is M. Leroy-Beaulieu, and in the *Débats* of September 21 he has a striking article on "The Agricultural and Commercial Situation of the United States." To his mind there is little doubt that this country is on the eve of a great industrial expansion. Given the lengthened list of free raw materials, the "extraordinary energy and exhaustless ingenuity" of Americans, with the immense capital at command, both at home and in Europe, the chances are greatly in favor of the industrial predominance of the United States. M. Leroy-Beaulieu does not expect to see sweeping changes take place in a day, but looks for them ultimately as the sure result of our lowered tariff. He regards it as a peculiarly fortunate thing for us that our fiscal reform came at the moment of extreme agricultural depression. The industrial and commercial activity which he counts upon will make it easier, he thinks, for our farmers to stop raising cereals so exclusively and give more thought to diversifying their agriculture. All told, he considers the transition through which we are now passing as "one of the most important, from the standpoint of international economic relations, which our century has witnessed."

Professor Gustav Cohn contributes an article to the *Economic Journal* of London on the subject of the Railways and Waterways of Germany, showing the remarkable fact that nearly the entire net profit from the operation of the Prussian State railways during the decade 1882-1892 (£42,000,000) was expended in maintaining, enlarging, and improving waterways which compete more or less with the railways. This reminds the professor of the story of Cinderella. "The State railways are Cinderella, who must not only keep herself, but also work for other branches of the State administration and get scolded into the bargain if in any year the surplus is not large enough; whereas the waterways are the spoilt daughters, to whom Cinderella's earnings are heedlessly handed over, and who, decked in feathers not their own, make free with money not their own." Why is this? Because the idea holds possession of the public mind in Germany (as well as in this country) that there is something specially meritorious in water transportation, and hence that it is the duty of the State to make it as nearly free of charge as possible, whether the waterways are natural or artificial, or partly natural and partly artificial. The State must keep canals in repair and offer them to the public free of toll. It must also offer its costly towing apparatus in the improved rivers free of charge, and it must furnish terminal facilities also on the same liberal principles. Prof. Cohn asks by what right shippers by water are so favored. "By no better right," he thinks, "nay, by less right, than can be claimed for free railway communication at public cost; for traffic by inland navigation has so developed itself in recent years in Germany as to benefit more especially the larger firms; and that these should obtain gifts at public expense is a most perverted form of communism, since it compels the great mass of taxpayers to make sacrifices in the interest of the wealthy minority."

The discussion over the House of Lords in England will not down, in spite of the Tory assurance that the Radical attacks on it have failed. There has been another Liberal conference at Leeds, somewhat like that a year or two ago at Newcastle, which has issued another programme calling for the abolition of the Lords, and has set all the orators talking on the Conservative and Unionist side. Mr. Labouchere backs it up in a long letter to the *Times*, and the *Times* has been assailing it through a series of elaborate special articles, showing the failure of single-chamber government during the Commonwealth in the seventeenth century, and trying to dispose of Labouchere by gentle ridicule. The question, however, is not as to the relative merits of bicameral and unicameral Parliaments, but as to the fitness of the House of Lords for doing second-chamber work. The hereditary principle no one now defends. It is universally conceded that that must go; but there is the widest disagreement as to what should take its place. Labouchere is unanswerable when he points out—talking of the House of Lords as a check on hasty legislation—that it is a check only on one party. For instance, it would not pass Mr. Gladstone's extension of the suffrage in 1867, but it did subsequently pass Disraeli's. It would not pass one of Mr. Gladstone's Irish land bills, but passed the same bill when it came up from Mr. Balfour. And then there is the standing complaint that no change of opinion can ever occur in the Lords. There is always a Conservative majority, no matter what the state of parties in the House of Commons or in the country may be. The dread of a single chamber arises mainly out of the fact that England has no written constitution resting on popular vote. The *Spectator* accordingly suggests confining the checking powers of the Lords to the ordering of a referendum on the Commons bills, but it would also give the same power, as in Switzerland, to a fixed number of citizens. Chamberlain still sounds the alarm about home rule. What he is afraid of now is that a majority elected on other issues will pass a home-rule bill again, but there appears to be no way of guarding against this at present except by putting the Tories in power—a simple plan, but one not likely to be adopted by the constituencies. Indeed, how the Conservatives will ever get the home-rule question pure and simple before the country passes comprehension, unless they can get an act passed ordering a referendum. Either a dissolution or an adverse vote in the House would not do it, as it did in the case of the Reform bill, because there are a dozen questions now agitating the popular mind for the one which agitated it then, and no one will vote for a member on any one of them solely.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"BOSH."

It seems a pity that a man of as much general ability and good sense as Mr. Coudert should be found at this crisis helping to keep the yoke of Tammany fastened on the city of which he is one of the ornaments. He has a graceful tongue and ready wit, but the gods have apparently left him without political judgment. The other day he denounced in unmeasured terms the plan of conducting city offices on a non-partisan basis, and the plan of electing a non-partisan mayor to conduct them. Now what makes this melancholy reading is that it runs counter to the experience of mankind. If all prominent men had made light of experience as Mr. Coudert does, he would himself be in the woods half-naked to-day, trying to light a fire by rubbing two sticks together, instead of shouting "Bosh!" at Tammany meetings. Why, Tammany itself is the product of experience. If the value of organization had not been tried before Tammany, Tammany would never have existed. Nearly all the little "organizations," too, which are now in the field "claiming" votes, and clamoring for offices, and "standing by the party," and "hanging their banners on the outer wall," are imitations of Tammany—attempts to profit by the lesson of its success.

The truth is, that no city has ever been well governed on a partisan basis. Human nature forbids it, because a man who carries partisanship into a business which has no relation to legislation, which is simple administration for the benefit of people who may or may not belong to his party, is sure to mismanage it. We might deduce this *à priori* from principles of human nature, even if the city had never existed. But cities do exist, and we know all about the government of them. All the well-governed cities are governed on a non-partisan basis—London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Glasgow, Birmingham, Liverpool, Washington. All the badly governed ones are governed on a partisan basis — New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pekin, Constantinople, Timbuctoo, Khartum, and Gondokoro. Mr. Coudert cannot cite a single example in support of his "bosh."

This leads us to say that we cannot for the life of us understand how a man as civilized as Mr. Coudert can expect to dispose of all this experience and all the arguments based on it by shouting "Bosh!" and making a simple contradiction. That style of outcry of course is effective in Tammany Hall, but he is now talking for a larger and more enlightened audience, to whom he is not a final authority. Much as it admires him, it has not yet got to the point of releasing him from the necessity of proof and illustration. It has not forgotten that when the committee of which Mr. Coudert was a member found Maynard guilty of stealing or suppressing election returns, on irrefragable proof, the answer of David B. Hill to the charge was, "Bosh!" He said it was "all bosh," and that the lawyers (including Mr. Coudert) who made it were "a brainless set of namby-pambys." The public have not accepted this answer as sufficient. They said to Hill it was not enough to say "bosh," that he must either deny or explain; he has done neither. In fact, "bosh" has no recognized place among arguments. It is unknown in treatises on formal logic, and is not in any way a product of the human understanding. It is generally used, in fact, to cover a temporary failure of the reasoning powers, and ranks with "Pshaw!" and "Shut up!" as modes of escape from a dilemma.

One thing more. Mr. Coudert was one of those who found Maynard guilty of theft. It is a matter of notoriety that Hill instigated that theft, that after it was committed he defended it through every form of expression within his reach, and finally that he recommended the appointment of the culprit to a seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Coudert, in giving the *World* an account of what happened in the Democratic convention, in its issue of September 28, avoided saying what he was himself going to do about the nomination. He recorded the difficulty there was in getting Hill to take it, and then went on to declare that Hill "carried great weight with a large mass of our people," that "the anti-machine Democrats would give him all the support they could," that Hill "would make a vigorous fight," and that "he [Mr. Coudert] would not be surprised to see him win." Now it is open to Mr. Coudert or any other gentleman to maintain dead silence during a political canvass, if he be so minded. But if he takes the field at all, either to record, to warn, to comfort, or to command, he is bound to give us his whole mind. We have a right to know what Mr. Coudert is going to do about Hill himself. If he announces his intention to support him, he ought to explain to us on what theory of morals he is going to do it, and more particularly to explain the relation of the Christian man in a modern state to the government of his country, and the exact limits of the province of conscience in politics. He owes this to his church, to his profession, and to his many admirers.

WHAT A MAYOR SHOULD BE.

Almost ever since municipalities were founded, it has been the practice to put at the head of them men who have been conspicuous and successful in them in some honest calling, who are old enough to be known and respected by the bulk of the citizens, and who possess some familiarity with municipal affairs and with the character of the men likely to be called on to fill the minor municipal offices. Human experience in all ages and all countries has justified this practice. It is the business way of filling responsible places. It is the way private concerns fill them. It was our way until the election of Grant in 1888. Before that we always tried for what is called an "eminent citizen"—that is, for a well-known man who was in some way connected with the growth and prosperity of the city by the nature of his vocation and by his manner of pursuing it. We made mistakes, as in the case of Hall and Havemeyer and Edson, but we were on the right track. "The principle was sound though the experiment was a failure."

One would suppose that after the experience we have had with Grant and Gilroy—both dragged out of obscurity, and one of them out of poverty, to administer great affairs—we should have all bowed without hesitation to the earlier and better custom; that is, we should all say our mayor must be a well-known man, a man of mature age, and a successful business man. Mr. Grace's remark that besides being a successful business man he should be familiar with municipal affairs, has a certain truth in it, but not half as much as seems. Municipal affairs are no mystery to any good business man. The mayor's chief duty under our present charter is to see that competent and honest men fill the offices, and to punish negligence and incapacity. What makes them seem mysterious is the dickering and intriguing which goes on in the attempt to satisfy the various "boys" and "bosses," the Jakes, Mikes, and Barneys who get a living out of the city in return for votes. No respectable man ought to or can master this art. It is work for men like Grant, and Gilroy, and Croker, not for men fit to be mayor of this great commercial city.

But, judging from the attempt of the Committee of Seventy to nominate Mr. Goff, the lessons of the past do not seem to have done much good. We perhaps owe an apology to Mr. Goff for using him as an illustration, for no one has a heartier admiration for the work he has done, or more gratitude for the service he has rendered the city, than we have. He will make an admirable criminal judge if he gets the place of recorder. That is in the line of the ability he has shown. But Mr. Carter well said, some months ago, that we cannot govern this city through the grand jury. Nor, we may add, can we govern it through public prosecutors. The duty of a mayor is to appoint and administer, not to ferret out crime. There would, therefore, be something we should call childish, if it were not so Oriental, in the way in which we seize hold of anybody who has caught a thief, like Mr. Gaynor or Mr. Goff, and offer him the highest honors within our gift. It must look to foreigners as if we were really at the end of our tether; as if our supply of fit men for important places was really exhausted. Mr. Goff, we are sure, if he continues his career on the same lines, has high honors in store for him; but he is not yet well enough known or long enough in public affairs for the place for which the Committee of Seventy sought to nominate him. We ought not, perhaps, to treat the late talk of Quigg for the mayoralty seriously,

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

but it illustrates the same proposition. Quigg is a young newspaper reporter who last year won a seat in Congress with the help of the *Tribune*. Very few people had ever heard of him till then. Very few know anything about him now, yet these few and some others think he would be just the man for mayor. It all reminds one of the way Haroun al-Rashid used to select his grand-viziers.

This turning of the public mind to public prosecutors for high administrative places is, however, a not unnatural result of the condition of our affairs during the last fifteen years. The work of municipal reform during that period has consisted largely, not in improving or beautifying the city, and making life in it more commodious and healthful, but in simply protecting ourselves against thieves, bullies, and blackmailers. Our mayors, even when we have good ones, could do little but hang up notices warning us to look out for pickpockets. Consequently, when a man appears on the scene who has the courage and ability to collar the malefactors and bring them to justice, we almost fall down and worship him, and think no place too great for him. But this state of mind, natural though it be, is humiliating in the extreme. We must remember that we are citizens of no mean city, that we have among us conspicuous men of capacity who have helped to build up its prosperity and add to its fame, who are worthy of honor and confidence, although they have not hunted down our criminals.

In finally nominating William L. Strong for the mayoralty, the Committee of Seventy doubtless did the best thing possible under the circumstances. In the first place, he is a man of high character, is well known, and has succeeded in his own calling—the three primal qualifications for the office. In the next place, he has taken his stand squarely on the platform of the Committee, and has promised to administer the affairs of the city on a non-partisan basis. In the third place—and we commend this point earnestly to the consideration of honest Democrats—he is likely to be trusted by the incoming Governor and Legislature, who will be almost certainly Republican. This is the capital fact of the situation. A Republican Legislature will not give a Democratic mayor the powers necessary to make the smallest impression on city corruption and malfeasance. We are sorry for this, as there are plenty of Democrats abundantly worthy of confidence; but facts are facts, and Republican distrust is a very important fact. A Democratic mayor would probably not be allowed to make a single removal or appointment except such as came to him under the present charter, and we should continue to wallow in our present quagmire until the next Presidential election, and then might well bid farewell to all thought of city reform. A Republican mayor is, on the other hand, very likely to get authority to sweep the present gang out of office, and we may even secure a charter like that of Brooklyn, which will make all city offices conterminous with the mayor's.

In any other business, occupation, or enterprise but that of city government, a man who should avow his disregard of these considerations, and declare that nothing would induce him, no matter what the consequence to himself or his family, to vote for a Democrat or a Republican, or to put a Democrat or a Republican in a place for which he was eminently fit, would be treated as a lunatic and confined in an insane retreat by sorrowing friends. But somehow, in city affairs, it is considered by many something shrewd and able, and by others something fine and noble and true. We do not seek to explain it as a psychological phenomenon. We simply call attention to it as an ample and adequate explanation of the condition of New York to-day. No one who is puzzled by the continued rule of Tammany need go one step further for an explanation than a Democratic or Republican convention, and listen to the solemn avowals of inability to accept a Democrat or a Republican, no matter what his character, for a municipal office. Here is the root of all the trouble, the *causa causans* of Croker, and Gilroy, and Diver, and Martin, and the whole crew. We were in hopes that the experience of the last few years would do something to abate this party mania among the more intelligent classes, and it has done a good deal, as we think the election will show. The mania we believe to be now largely confined to the "organizations" and the "leaders" and workers. They are manœuvring "for position," and "keeping the party together," and upholding "standard-bearers," and playing all sorts of fantastic tricks, while the city is perishing of knavery, and fraud, and filth, and crime. The great body of the voters, however, are beyond their reach, and they have it in their power at the coming election, if not to give the city a non-partisan régime, at least to prepare the way for it.

THE APPORTIONMENT QUESTION.

ONE of the most important constitutional questions to be decided by the people next month is the proposed apportionment of the State for members of the Legislature. Fortunately this is one of the proposed changes which will be submitted separately, so that every man can declare his opinion without fear that a vote one way or the other will affect the fate of the main body of the Constitution.

The Senate of this State has since 1821 consisted of 32 members, and the Assembly of 128. It is proposed to increase the number of Senators from 32 to 50, and the number of Assemblymen from 128 to 150. The proportion between the two bodies has been one to four; it is proposed to make it one to three. The chief motive for these changes is a partisan one. The majority of the Constitutional Convention were Republicans, and Republicans believe that they will stand a better chance of carrying each branch of the Legislature with such an increase in the number of their members than they do now. In order to strengthen this chance, the State is divided into Senate and Assembly districts in such a way that Republican votes count for a good deal more than Democratic.

It has become an established principle that each county in the State shall have at least one member of the Assembly—except that Hamilton, which includes much mountainous and uninhabited territory, has its 5,000 scattered residents counted with Fulton County. There are thus fifty-nine Assemblymen to represent counties as political divisions, apart from the question of their size. It is, of course, obvious that the remaining members of the body—sixty-nine as now constituted and ninety-one as proposed—should be apportioned "as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants, excluding aliens"—to quote the old provision on the subject. This principle is violated in the proposed apportionment. Cattaraugus County, always Republican, with a citizen population of 59,700, is given two Assemblymen, and two senatorial districts in Erie County, usually Republican, with a population of 100,000 each, are given three apiece, while the annexed district of the city of New York, with 116,532 citizens, which is likely to be Democratic, is allowed only two members.

Gerrymandering is also practised in regard to the Senate, and the principle that each district shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants is openly disregarded. Gross inequalities are perpetrated in order that Republican counties may enjoy an advantage over Democratic. The ratio is one Senator to every 115,817 of citizen population. Cayuga and Seneca Counties together have only 86,507 citizens, but a reliable Republican majority, and they are granted a Senator, although about 30,000 short of the ratio. This, too, notwithstanding there are contiguous counties any one of which might have been joined to them without exceeding the ratio. Fifteen districts are created which have a population of 459,672 less than fifteen other districts, in such a way as to over-represent Republican districts by 130,348 and leave unrepresented a population in Democratic districts of 131,287.

Nor is this the worst feature of the scheme. The proposed apportionment is to go into effect at once, and hold until after the census of 1905 is taken, and it is further provided for all future time that

> "No county shall have more than one-third of all the Senators; and no two counties or the territory thereof as now organized, which are adjoining counties, or which are separated only by public waters, shall have more than one-half of all the Senators."

This means that New York shall never have more than one-third of the upper branch of the Legislature, and that New York and Brooklyn together shall never have more than one-half.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

It will be only a few years before New York city will have one-third of all the people in the State, and New York and Brooklyn together (very likely then one city) half of the population. By the State census of 1892 New York had 1,801,739 of the 6,513,343 souls in the State, or almost 28 per cent.; New York and Brooklyn together, 2,797,015, or almost 43 per cent. Between 1880 and 1892 these two cities had grown at the rate of nearly 55 per cent., while the gain in the remainder of the State had been only a trifle beyond 13 per cent., or only one-quarter as rapid. By 1900 the two cities promise to contain half of the total population, and their preponderance in this respect seems likely to grow.

The proposition that more than half of the people in a State shall never have more than half the members of the State Senate because they live in two adjoining counties is outrageous. We might point out the injustice to New York and Brooklyn of withholding from them their fair share of control in a body which legislates for them. But the injustice is more fundamental even than this. The proposed provision is a denial of the democratic principle of government. It is based upon the theory that the majority shall *not* rule if they live in cities; that a minority ought to control if they live in the country. There is no room for argument over such a proposition. The very statement of the case shows how utterly indefensible the scheme is.

To adopt this amendment would be to incorporate in the fundamental law of the State both an offensive display of partisanship and a discreditable impeachment of the principle of majority rule. Every fair-minded man will vote against it.

"THOUGHT ABOUT SOCIOLOGY."

A WRITER in the *Annals* of the American Academy has an article of which the purpose is "to set forth the present condition of thought about sociology." He considerately starts off by warning us that "we must not confound sociology with social problems." This is important. Many a man who would shy at the very mention of social problems, from which most of us have suffered unspeakable things, would walk up to an article about sociology with pleased expectancy.

Walking up to this one, he will find, what some supernaturally acute minds had already suspected, that, while "there is at present a great deal of thinking" about sociological science, "there are, even among those who have studied the science most, vague and conflicting notions about its method and what it proposes to do." How vague and conflicting, the writer, Mr. I. W. Howerth, proceeds to show by citing the answers he got to certain questions addressed to "all the teachers of sociology in the United States." They were asked whether they really thought the study was entitled to be called a science, how they placed it, what were its relations to political economy, history, etc., how it should be "divided," and how and where taught.

Some of the answers put it beyond all question that there is a great deal of thinking going on in the sociological field. One professor solemnly informs us that "the relation of sociology to political economy, history, etc., is *close*." Another one does not "feel at all sure" whether sociology is a science or not, but thinks it would be well to call it so "in order to make sure that it received proper attention." One of the older heads, Prof. Bascom, seems to enter into the humor of the situation, and writes: "It will do no harm to call it a science if we do not abate our effort to make it one." Boiling the several opinions down, the compiler of this census of the sociologists arrives at the conclusion that "sociology either is or is rapidly becoming a science." The diverse views on the other points of Mr. Howerth's catechism we have not room to quote, delightful as some of them are. He himself frankly sums up the results of his labors by saying that they have chiefly served "to show the chaotic condition of sociological thought."

There are those who were prepared to believe this without troubling Mr. Howerth to collect his evidence so laboriously. A few samples of chaos are as good as a universe in ruins. Indeed, this writer's way of going to work is illustrative of the curious complacency with which the statistical method is put to futile use in many branches of inquiry nowadays. If you are in doubt, get the opinions of fifty more men who are in doubt, and the result is—certainty! Mr. Howerth gives the impression of a man saying to himself: "Hang it all! I don't know whether sociology is a science or not. Then, how the dickens am I going to differentiate it from political economy and ethics? I wonder if other teachers see grins going round the class-room when they 'divide' sociology into 'descriptive, statical, and dynamic.' I'll write and ask 'em if they are in as much of a muddle as I am." He finds they are, collates their answers as a contribution to "thought about sociology," and sighs contentedly as a man who had got *that* piece of work well off his hands.

But more striking, and more lamentable, is the mental attitude of so many of the professors here quoted—some of them men of reputation. They betray a nervous anxiety lest their work be not thought of as highly as they would like. It may not be a science, but if calling it so will bring them any more pudding and praise, by all means call it so. They must get their "department" on a level with others, either by pulling the others down or hoisting their own on stilts. The great thing is to get their work called scientific, no matter whether it is useful or reasonable. They remind one of a man at dinner, uncertain of his social standing, who is in a great funk lest he be snubbed by the man on his right or laughed at by the lady on his left.

Now, it is safe to say that no great scientific work was ever done by a man who was fretting over the question whether he was a scientist or not. The work is the thing, and not what it is called. On the other hand, no name can dignify a work which in itself is petty or futile. Bishop Potter has reminded us that calling an absurdity "Christian" does not make it any the less absurd; neither will calling it "scientific." Prof. Commons of Indiana University is for exalting sociology over history—which is "sociological evolution"—and ethics—which is "sociology working towards the goal of human betterment." He is the man who wants cities to own street-car lines so that laboring-men out of work can ride up and down for nothing while looking for a job. But does it help that doctrine any to call it scientific, or to say it is working towards the goal of human betterment? Not a whit, and the best thing our sociological friends can do is to get over, as soon as possible, their nervousness about what they may be called and in what department they belong, and bend all their efforts to making their opinions and their teachings clear, verifiable, and in accord with human nature as it is. Let them do this and the world will find the right name for them fast enough. So it will, we may add, if they do *not* do it.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

THE death of Dr. Holmes has closed many careers in one end. His versatility was such that one hesitates whether to speak first of the man of society, or the literary wit, or the practitioner, or the novelist, or the poet. This diversity sprang rather from the different employments to which he put his mind than from the various richness of natural genius. It was in some degree the product of the influences of the city, which operate upon men of education to bring out their whole capacity. He was from his breeding both academic and urban; and he carried out to the end the early aims and ambitions which thrive in the centres of learning and society. He was one of that rare class of minds to which their environment is not a limitation. He harmonized with the conditions of living into which he was born, with the settled order of old Boston, old Harvard, and the Saturday Club; and as he made the most of them, they made the most of him. The identity between himself, as a literary personality, and Boston was the largest part of his good fortune. He was that best sort of a representative of his city, a growth out of its previous society, traditions, and prejudices. The exclusiveness which made him prefer a man of family was a part of his genius; the same feeling, with a difference, made him prefer his own town to the rest of the universe; and thus it was not by accident, but by right of nature, that he should be the official poet of Harvard, which filled a larger relative place in Boston life than in these days, and the loyal laureate of his city to salute, to toast, and to bid farewell to the guests whom it most honored. It would be unjust, nevertheless, to refer to him now solely or

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

mainly as a poet. He succeeded quite as well in the use of his other talents, and these helped largely in establishing the reputation of his later days. The scientific element, even in his books, is a constant quantity; it colors his novels and often gives glow to his stanzas, and in his printed conversations over the table it is ever at hand for illustration. His wit, too, and those felicities of which he learned the secret in private talk with his friends, are ingredients never lacking. He must be regarded as poet, professor, and autocrat at once, if one would have a rounded conception of him, and understand what sort of personal power in him it was that extended a local reputation over a continent.

When one reviews his life, perhaps the most obvious trait of it is its apparent lack of change. It is true that his literary career did not really begin until he was well on in middle life; he came forward then with a mature and well-stored mind, and the great impression he made in the early numbers of the *Atlantic* was due to the self-repression which had allowed him to come at last full-handed and with his thoughts and manner unstaled. It would have been remarkable if his literary talent had suffered any serious modification after such a success so late in life. But as a poet he had been precocious, and there are very many of his verses, upon all sorts of occasions and in several styles, which were produced in the earlier years of his manhood; and in these there is the same quality, somewhat less highly developed, perhaps, as in the last lines from his pen. He had never attempted the modern style in poetry; there are no "native wood-notes wild" in his range, nothing in "the pastoral line," nothing of Keats or the later romanticists; he was from the start a poet of society, and he found it convenient and perhaps necessary to continue in the somewhat mechanical measures of the last century, which are best fitted for artificial and occasional verse.

Apart from the fact that Dr. Holmes adopted and retained these simple and prosaic measures, one other circumstance possibly tended to stiffen his early choice and practice into the gyves of habit. Most of his verses were not merely recited, but were written for recitation. The poet kept in mind the appeal to the audience necessary for success, the momentary stroke, the immediate flash of appreciation, the mixture of humor and epigrammatic eloquence, most effective to the ear of an assembly; and to secure these ends the Queen Anne forms of verse are the best adapted. His employment as an occasional poet, no doubt, had its effect in accustoming him to write from an intellectual and social impulse out of which the poetry most in vogue with this century does not spring. There is little to show, however, that he had any lyrical gift of the higher order. His vigorous faculty was the intellect; with it were something of sentiment and much of humor, which, blending with the strong mental element, resulted in poetry in which every line is masculine. The extraordinary success which Dr. Holmes has had in adhering to an antiquated form of verse is due to its admirable fitness to be the vehicle of his mind. He discovered this correspondence between his thought and his measure, his occasion and his instrument, early in his career; and to the end of his days the range of his poetry remained the same. It is not likely that it was limited by the narrow compass of his verse forms; rather, the two coincided.

The conservatism observable in his poetry was characteristic of his entire nature. Even when he was liberal, it was with a Toryish spirit. He felt strongly upon a few points. He was never at a loss for a word in favor of liberal theology, and one of his favorite modes of praise was by means of censure of the old school. He was, during the war, a strong Unionist, and his stanzas of the time are remarkable now for the heat of their rhetoric, aglow with the intense feeling of the hour; but he did not often use his metrical gifts for controversy. On the other hand, his conservatism supplied him with admirable powers of resistance. He was proof against whatever did not fall in with his habits of thought and standards of judgment. In these there was a certain admixture of tradition. Along his own lines, however, he developed with steady gains of power and touch. Some of his later poems rank with the best of an earlier time in literary skill and in their own charm. The 'Autocrat,' which marks the maturity of his faculties, is his richest work in both prose and verse. It exhibits a mind with various powers in admirable composition working harmoniously and easily together. It shows both weakness and strength. One would have inferred, from the handling of the little romance in its pages, that there would be some uncertainty and awkwardness in the author's story-telling when he should come to the making of novels. Its greatest attraction lies in the personality of the talker, who was able under this fiction to give expression to his discursive mind, to use those unexpected but apt comparisons, and to announce those paradoxes, which belong to the fine art of conversation, to expose his hobbies, and to exploit his scientific knowledge—in a word, to surrender his mind into his readers' hands. Dr. Holmes, to every one who read this volume, immediately became like a familiar figure on the street; he had found the way to make the acquaintance of men and women whom he did not meet directly, and he did it so successfully that he became at once an old friend; it is as the Autocrat that he is still most often referred to and best known. In the later volumes of the series there was the same sense of immediate communication between author and reader. The popularity of all these monologues among men of affairs was very remarkable. The vitality, acuteness, and originality of statement, the incisive and absolute manner, and the intermittent humor which were the distinguishing marks of the author, were of themselves sufficient to account for this, but something was due to the rarity of the sensation. It is not often that a man of mature years and such admirable social equipment writes a book for the entertainment of his fellows in the same spirit in which he would sit down to talk with his friends, and discusses with them things in general. It requires, moreover, some experience in growing old to appreciate the flavor of the style. One may observe in Dr. Holmes's later prose, as in his poetry, the absence of any change in his quality or form. There is in his very last papers an even more intimate mode of address, and perhaps a mellower temper, natural to old age such as he was fortunate enough to enjoy; but this is only what years will do for a good vintage.

As a man of letters Dr. Holmes has the wide scope upon which we have briefly touched; but it is, perhaps, rather as a man of his time that he will be remembered. Even now a large part of his reputation rests upon other grounds than his books. His personality counts perceptibly in his popularity. He is, too, a part of the past of Boston. Merely to turn over the pages of his poems reminds us with how large a portion of the literary life of the city in this century he has been in contact. He was himself, as Mr. Stedman has remarked, an inheritor of the old Phi Beta Kappa poets as a recitationist, and he is the last of the line. The titles of his biographies recall his close association with Motley and Emerson, and the number of his elegies upon learned or literary friends is very large. There are few prominent Boston names of this century that are not beaded somewhere upon his verse, and his tributes to them have often been noble words. With the great occasions of the city, the days of the entertainment of distinguished guests, he has been as constantly associated. Few foreigners of note have been in Boston without taking his hand. In the social and intellectual life of the city he has held for fifty years a leading place, and has made his memory long in local annals. We said he had extended a local reputation over a continent. But in becoming famous he did not cease to be local. It was as a Bostonian that he was known. His attachment to the city was great enough to keep him there for the half-century between his student days and his old age; and his flattering literary and social reception in England, late in life, did not tempt him to recross the Atlantic in quest of fresh honors. It is not without reason, therefore, that his city has been so faithful to him, and now regrets him. Among the group of literary men with whom he associated there are names destined to a longer brilliancy, and their works have been of larger measure; but among them there is none who in life was the source of more pleasure to the social gatherings of college and city, or used his talents with more faithfulness, making them serviceable within their range. He belongs to old Boston now—an historical period of the city that cannot be recalled without his name.

FUTILE LEGISLATION FOR IRELAND.

DUBLIN, September 16, 1894.

THE appointment of the select committee of the House of Commons on the working of the Irish land acts, whose report has just appeared, was delayed till late in the session. The terms of reference limited the inquiry to the question of rent-fixing alone, and the witnesses examined were, with the exception of three landlords' representatives, officials engaged in the administration of the law, whose tendency was therefore to take an optimistic view of their work. The committee had before them several leading cases decided by the various courts, which showed the interpretation put by the courts on the fair-rent statutes; and as the effect of these judicial interpretations was well known in Ireland and the cause of just complaints, the examination of decided cases and the explanation of their reasons by the judges merely served to put formally on record before Parliament what was a matter of common knowledge and undeniable in Ireland.

The protracted and costly nature of the proceedings in cases involving infinitesimal quantities of value has been most oppressive to an humble class of suitors, and in many instances amounted to a denial of justice. A fair-rent application is heard in the first instance by a court consisting of two laymen and one lawyer; from their decision an appeal may be taken to the Land Commissioners, three in number, and on points of law and principle appeals may be taken to the High Court, and in some cases to the House of Lords. The lower courts are of course

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

bound to follow the principles laid down by the superior courts, and by degrees the plain words of the statutes have been inverted and held to mean almost the reverse of what the plain grammatical construction would indicate. The fact of the judges, commissioners, and agricultural assessors being all drawn from a class out of sympathy with and politically opposed to the tenant farmers has no doubt had much to do with what the select committee terms "the microscopic nicety of judicial interpretation." The methods of valuation, the forms of procedure and reports prescribed by the Land Commission have all been arranged to the disadvantage of the poorer suitors; and in such contests all the best professional talent, legal and agricultural, is at the command of the richer side.

Before the Committee, the witnesses representing the courts through which a fair-rent case may successively pass were more or less on their defence, and each court was ready to throw the responsibility of the defeat of Parliament's intentions on the other. The Sub-Commission Courts practically said, We administer injustice, but we are bound to follow the Court of Appeal. The Court of Appeal, on the other hand, disclaimed the conclusions drawn from their judgments, which, as to principle, are always of the vaguest possible character. The Committee's report says:

"Your Committee can come to no other conclusion than that the general practice has been, and is, to deny to the tenant that share in the value of his improvements to which the Court of Appeal declared him to be entitled, and to leave out of account, in fixing the fair rent, that interest of the tenant to which the statute expressly directed the courts to have regard."

This alone is a sweeping condemnation of the law and its administration, and a complete justification of the popular discontent.

The Committee recommends immediate legislation to define and protect the interest of the tenant and to secure coherent administration; that the right of appeal shall be limited to the larger and more important cases, inasmuch as on questions of value and agriculture the appeal is taken from a more to a less competent court; that the improvements and equipments of farms shall be presumed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, to be the tenant's property, and their value secured to him, as "it is abundantly clear that it is the practice in Ireland for the tenant to make the improvements, and therefore the presumption of law should lie accordingly." "It is certain," the report says, "that the tenant alone is willing to make improvements, or will in future make them. The public interest, therefore, demands that he should be encouraged by being secured in the enjoyment of the value resulting from his expenditure and labor."

This report makes the introduction of another Irish Land bill inevitable next session; and an Irish Land bill every line of which will be fought means the exclusion or postponement of much urgent English and Imperial legislation. Even if such a bill became law, there would be no finality in it, for it could only be a patch on the many complex and intricate statutes which already deal with the relations of landlords and tenants in Ireland. The Land Code now consists not only of these statutes, often conflicting as well as complex, but of a mass of undigested legal decisions, the applicability of which under a new law will be most difficult to determine. The committee deals with this matter in winding up its report, but in the present condition of legislative efficiency the recommendation is not likely to be carried out for many a year. It says:

"Your Committee are of opinion that opportunity should be taken as soon as feasible of consolidating the Irish Land Laws in one consistent and intelligible act, which, besides being complete in itself, should, in the words of the late Prof. Richey, 'be drawn up in such language, form, and manner that the landlords and tenants in Ireland (or at least such of them as are reasonably educated) should, like the inhabitants of Continental Europe and America, be able, without professional assistance, to discover their respective rights and duties.'"

Professor Richey has been dead for twenty years; but, both before and after his time, not only eminent individual Irishmen, but committee after committee, made the same recommendation; and yet during the last sixteen years, while over twenty acts of Parliament have been passed dealing with the Irish land system and the relations of landlords and tenants, each has been but a patch on or an amendment of the previous laws. Having regard to the demands on the time of Parliament and the methods of legislation for Ireland, consolidation and codification of the Irish land laws are as far off as ever. Irish land bills are framed not to work, but to pass through Parliament, where five-sixths of the members know little and care less about the details and facts of Irish land tenure. Government bills are knocked together in a hurry when "something must be done," and generally anything but the right thing is done. If a bill is meant to pass, the House of Lords must be considered; if it is brought in to satisfy the demands of the majority of Irish representatives and the wants of their constituents, it is not likely that it will pass.

The recommendations of the Land Committee are excellent as far as they go, and the suggested changes in the law urgently needed to make the present rent law tolerable, but these reforms will not deliver Parliament from the continual recurrence of a difficulty which it is clearly incapable of dealing with. In a country where farming is the main industry, a satisfactory system of land tenure is essential to peace and contentment. The Imperial Parliament has completely failed to settle a question which would long ago have been settled by Irishmen in accordance with public opinion in Ireland.

Successive English governments have carefully excluded from the administration of the land law every individual who was known to hold, or to have expressed, opinions in favor of radical reforms; the result has been that the laws have been administered by incompetent officials, or persons devoid of knowledge of the question and out of sympathy with the people. After fourteen years of such administration it is officially reported that the so-called "fair rents" are unfair and generally excessive. So far as the Government attempts to help landlords to enforce these rents, it is engaged in the impossible task of trying to get a quart out of a pint pot. Judicial rents have not been earned, but yet in numbers of cases they are paid in full from other sources, the chief of which are remittances from friends and relations settled abroad. Estimates have been made from time to time of the amount of these remittances since 1842, when public attention was first called to them. It is probable that not less than £1,000,000 is received every year by persons in humble circumstances in Ireland from friends abroad, and without this help many rents could not be paid. This estimate does not include the earnings of a vast number of small landholders who go to England and Scotland for part of the year to earn rents that cannot be made out of their farms in Ireland. In 1873 Dr. Hancock, who made a special study of the foreign remittances to Ireland, estimated the amounts sent from Great Britain alone by harvest laborers and others at £648,000. On most Irish farms rent in the economic sense is now rarely earned; that is, no surplus profit remains after the cost of cultivation and maintenance is paid, and interest allowed to the farmer on the capital he employs. Rent in such cases is paid from other earnings, or too often the farmer neither gets a "living wage" for his labor nor interest on his farming capital.

The Irish landlord, on the other hand, is in a much more favorable position than the English proprietor, who makes common cause with him. He is not required to make any outlay in improvements or maintenance of farms; he either gets an increased rent on account of the tenant's expenditure, or his rent is secured by the tenant's outlay on permanent improvements. The evidence to the Agricultural Commission sitting in England shows that rents have been reduced there by at least 40 per cent. during the last fifteen years; landlords who have taken farms into their own hands have been working them at a loss, and are often glad to have them kept under cultivation without rent. As an illustration of this depreciation, one owner stated that his rental in 1882 was £6,866, and in 1892 £3,365. While the rental had decreased 51 per cent., the arrears increased 224 per cent. "If we had been extreme," he said, "to mark what is done amiss, or to insist upon payment in full, hardly an old tenant would have been left." Almost nothing is left for the owner when he has made the usual and necessary outlays for maintenance, without which he could not retain his tenants. The reports to this commission say that tenants have lost their farming capital and cannot do justice to the land. One of the commissioners says of Lancashire, where, owing to the many populous towns, farming is carried on under exceptionally favorable circumstances: "Some large farmers, whose evidence is perfectly trustworthy, have told me that, after feeding and clothing themselves and their families, and paying no wages to their sons and daughters, they have made nothing for the last year or two, while several told me they have had to draw upon capital."

The Irish farmer who has to equip, repair, and maintain his farm bears the loss that falls on the owner in England as well as the farmer's loss; yet in Ireland the reduction of rent since 1881 has been only 20 per cent. It is difficult to see what the Irish landlord has to complain of, for £80 will buy more of both the luxuries and necessaries of life in 1892 than £100 would buy in 1881. In England tenants won't stay on their farms unless the landlord maintains them in an efficient state; in Ireland the tenant who has sunk his capital in building, draining, and fencing is unwilling to leave his outlay behind him.

The Agricultural Commission gives examples of the expenditure on many English estates. On Lord Sefton's estate of 18,000 acres during the last twenty-four years £286,000 was spent, and of this a very infinitesimal part carries interest. On one of Lord Derby's estates, comprising 43,000 acres, £199,000 has been spent since 1882 without any charge to the tenants. On Mr. T. Clifton's estate of 16,000 acres during the last fifty-six years £300,000 has been spent without any charge for interest. If the relations of landlords and tenants had been so carried on in Ireland, it is improbable there would have been any Irish

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

question everlastingly before Parliament; but, as the *Times* newspaper said some forty years ago, the Irish landlords "enforced their rights with hands of iron and disclaimed their duties with fronts of brass."

The difficulty of governing an overrented country where a large majority of the population are yearly rent-payers to a small and obnoxious class is the same as that of governing an over-taxed country. The force that makes for revolt against the Irish land system has no doubt diminished as the population has fallen from 8,000,000 to 4,500,000; but rents have not yet come down to peace level. Every year there is a recurring anxiety about the payment of rent, and of £1,500,000 which the Irish police force costs, not less than £1,000,000 is spent, directly or indirectly, for the recovery of rent. To leave the land laws excluded from the powers conferred on an Irish legislature, as proposed in the Home-Rule bill of 1893, would be to ignore the experience of the last fifty years of British legislation on the subject, and leave the Imperial Parliament still burdened with a question which year after year occupies more of its time than any other. The attempt to force Irish tenure into an English mould, and deal with relations of landlords and tenants as if they were the same as in England, has failed over and over again. A resolution passed yesterday at a public meeting in the County Armagh reads:

"That the system of landlordism, as worked in Ireland, has reduced our population from nine millions to five millions, thereby ruining our towns, villages, and industries, and plundering the farmers' capital invested in the land; and we call on our representatives to urge the present Government to end such a system by a bill just to the tenants and equitable to the landlords."

This expresses the general feeling of the country, where the dwindling population, ruined houses, decaying villages, vast grazing districts alternating with patches of poor land on which the population still remains, can but strike the most casual observer.

The official witnesses to the Land Committee stated that they acted on the principle of assigning to the landlord as a "fair rent" one-third of the gross produce of the land. Whatever the proportion really given to the landlord may be, a large part of the produce is swept away every year by absentee landlords, their mortgagees and annuitants; the rent is neither spent in Ireland nor are any public or social services rendered in return by those who receive it. Castles and mansions are going to decay as well as evicted cabins and farms, for those landlords who are rich enough to live in England do so, and those whose estates are loaded with debt often can neither live in their former residences nor let them. Observation of the decay everywhere prevalent in Ireland is confirmed by official statistics. The following figures, taken from the last number of the Statistical Abstract, give some idea of the comparative condition of the three divisions of the United Kingdom:

		England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Births,	in 1892....	1 in 33	1 in 32.7	1 in 44
Deaths,		1 in 53.	1 in 54.	1 in 51
Marriages,		1 in 130	1 in 146	1 in 219
Emigrants,		1 in 222	1 in 161	1 in 87
Police,		1 to 732	1 to 930	1 to 340
Variation of population since 1881.....		+12.9%	+9.4%	−10.4%

The ordinary Englishman is as ignorant of the economic conditions and circumstances of Ireland as he is of Bulgaria. The proceedings of the Committee on the Irish Land Laws attracted no attention in England; yet, in the absence of any political convulsion, a large part of next session will be occupied in considering another Irish land bill. Every detail of it will be decided by English votes and on a consideration of English interests; the bill will be prepared not by the responsible representatives of the Irish people, but by English draftsmen or by the Irish law officers who belong to a section which has always been hostile to popular reforms. In such circumstances a new law—even if assented to by the Irish members—can be neither final nor satisfactory.

AN IRISHMAN.

LAKE GARDA AND LAKE ISEO.

CASTIGLIONE DELLE STIVIERE,
September 15, 1894.

THIRTY-FIVE years ago this Castle of the Gonzagas, in whose shadow I write, was held first by the Austrian, then by the French troops on the eventful day of Solferino, whose tower rises in the glowing sunshine far above the pines and cypresses, and is justly called "The Spy of Italy." Near it is the *ossario* where the bones of the French officers and soldiers are arranged artistically without regard to rank, and a giant skeleton of an Austrian horse-guard fraternizes with a French zouave about half his size. Solferino is now a favorite place for picnics, and the merry children who go nutting and blackberrying take small heed of the battles lost and won on the hills and plains they overlook from the heights. From the windows of the house which replaces the ancient Gonzaga castle (now in picturesque ruins) looking northward you see Monte Baldo, snow-topped in midsummer as in midwinter, above Lake Garda, which to cross you must take a carriage from Castiglione to Desenzano, as not even a tramway desecrates the lovely landscape. Starting at five A. M. on Wednesday with a son of Dr. Sacchi, the "fighting doctor," as Garibaldi used to call him, who died all too young in 1890, we took the steamer at half-past six on a quite boisterous lake, the keen wind blowing, the foam dashing on the surf so that the passengers had to land in boats at Sermione, San Felice, and Manerba, famous for its castle built by the Scaligers and for its strong, luscious wines. The islands on Lake Garda are fantastically beautiful, especially Isola di Garda, in which St. Bernardino of Siena spent ten years of penitential life in a grotto, and which now belongs to Duke Ferrari of Genoa, who has embellished the villa with seven hanging gardens.

Wide and safe is the gulf where, as Carducci sings,

"porge dal seno lunato a sinistra
Salò le braccia candide,
lieta come fanciulla che in danza entrando abbandona
le chiome e il velo a l'aure,
e ride e getta fiori con le man piene."

For us Salò stands for the headquarters of Bertani's ambulance in 1866, and we had just time to look up the house where all assembled at dinner on the 3d of July, settling how to celebrate Garibaldi's birthday, when Benedetto Cairoli brought the news that he was wounded, and sent me off to ascertain the exact truth. Fortunately the wound was slight, but it compelled him to finish the campaign in a carriage, whereas, had he been the omnipresent Duce of 1860, we should have been in Trent within the week, and the Italian Tyrol would not still be in alien hands.

From Salò all along the coast the lemon plants hold their own between the tall stone pillars which in winter are roofed and walled with glass. The manufacturers of *acque di tutto cedro* ("pure citron-water") have a thriving trade, and the citron-water, with an infusion of quinine, is a famous remedy for malarial fever. Gardone Riviera is a favorite resort of foreigners, owing to the constancy of its very mild climate. A spacious, elegant, but unpretending mansion on the border of the lake is pointed out as the Villa Zanardelli; and on the pier is the tall, thin, restless figure we know so well. In a moment we are by his side, and in a splendid four-oared boat, the *Val Trompia*, a gift from the electors of the valley where his father was born, we land at the villa where, away from the noise and turmoil of political life, the author of the New Penal Code spends summer and winter, spring and autumn.

In 1848-9 Zanardelli was one of the foremost defenders of his native "Brescia, the lioness of Italy"; in 1859 one of the first governors of the province; minister of public works with Nicotera in the first Liberal Ministry of 1876, again with Cairoli in 1878, and last, not least, with Crispi from 1887 to 1890. Now, utterly disapproving of Crispi's policy, he neither helps nor hinders it, refusing even to be Speaker of the House. There, with his magnificent library and devoted friends who come and go, assuredly for himself he has chosen the better part; but when Italy wearies of martial law, of governors invested with civil and military powers, there will be the cry for Zanardelli, and, as ever to his country's call, the author of the penal code abolishing capital punishment will answer, "Present." In the entrance hall is a splendid trophy, in bas-relief, a tribute from the Italian colony of Buenos Ayres to this "abolitionist." In theory of course he is right; only one could wish that *messieurs les assassins* would become converts.

Among his many guests that day were several of the Mille, and one of *my* wounded in 1866—yesterday prefect of Brescia, to-morrow (to his grief and pain) prefect of Girgenti. This "translation" is doubly hard, as he has to leave behind him a sick wife and two children, and has already "served his time" twice in Sicily; but, with all due sympathy for the ex-Garibaldian, the new destination of this pearl of prefects is a proof that Crispi means to send good men and wise, and no longer treat the island as a penal colony for stupid or delinquent civil servants. Among the many topics discussed was the death of Nicotera, whose loss can hardly yet be estimated in its fullest sense. Crispi's new version of Mazzini's "God and the People," now "God and the King," was freely and fiercely criticised, and in truth it passeth understanding.

I should say that Zanardelli prided himself on offering his guests a dinner of trout from the lake, truffles from the mountains; melons, peaches, grapes from the garden; wine from the hills, and for *liqueur* the pure citron-water of Salò. With the prefect we returned by carriage to Salò, and thence to Brescia, passing through Tre Ponti, where Oreste Bronzetti was mortally wounded in 1859, and Rezzato, where Garibaldi, awaiting the cavalry which was to accompany him to Lonato, received the tidings of Türr's defeat at Lupo. Sending off Menotti for fresh orders from the King, he, with lightning speed, arrived at Lupo, and, without a glance for the convoy of wounded and dying, halting in front of a column evidently in retreat, he shouted: "Keep your heads, by God! Don't dishonor Italy!"; and, despite the cannon on front and flank, they put the Austrians to flight—"honor" and

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the battle-line saved. On the morrow Garibaldi crossed the Chiese, and sent to the bottom an Austrian man-of-war anchored in the Gulf of Salò. Recalling those good old days, the three hours' drive passed all too quickly; and alighting at the Albergo d'Italia, where we used to halt with the wounded before taking them to the hospital, it seemed indeed impossible that thirty-five and twenty-four years had come and gone since the last battles to oust the foreigners were fought and won, and that now Italy and Austria are allies, even though the latter still holds the unredeemed Tyrol and Trieste.

Early the next day we took a trap from Brescia to Iseo, "whose little lake," wrote George Sand, "has no grandeur in its aspect, but whose borders are fresh and calm as Virgil's Eclogues." Here the venerable and venerated Gabriele Rosa was on the lookout for us, his slight, bright form scarcely changed during the ten years that have elapsed since we saw him last at Milan. At that date, with Bertani, he commemorated Carlo Cattaneo, whose ashes were then transferred from the Monumental Cemetery to the Famedro, where they repose side by side with those of Manzoni. Rosa was one of the first members of Young Italy. When the Austrian police came to arrest him, he was so dangerously ill that the doctors forbade his removal. All his papers were seized, among them his juvenile poems, on which he had written, "Too full of hopes, of illusions, and of vanity"; a letter blessing his lucky star that for one hair's breadth wanting in his height he had escaped military service; other letters urging his comrades to work and to follow the path of duty and devote themselves to serious study. Hardly convalescent, he was conveyed to prison, where, by maintaining absolute silence, he avoided compromising himself or others. Accused of having enlisted Foresti in the ranks of Young Italy, the sbirro Zajotti affirmed that he was romantic and excitable, the inquisitor Kindinger that he had more talent and character than the other conspirators. So Rosa was condemned to death, and the sentence commuted to imprisonment for life in the Spielberg. Amnestied in 1847, he took an active part in the events of 1848-49, then and there proclaimed his faith in a federal republic, and (*rara avis*) has remained loyal to his faith up to this his eighty-fourth year. As an historical and economical writer he is much esteemed. He has refused to stand for Parliament, "unable to take the oath to monarchy." Simple in all his habits, he rises at six, writes, reads, takes long mountain walks, and is adored in Iseo. The loss of his favorite niece, who, with his daughter and son-in-law, had always lived with him, seriously affected his health last year, but we may hope still to retain him awhile in this sad Italy of to-day, where physical and moral death have changed the very nature of the people.

Rosa is well up in all that concerns the United States politically and economically, and his short, pithy articles in the *Sole* of Milan keep one *au courant*. He was literally shocked at the "God and King" heresy, and lives in the fond hope of seeing Zanardelli prime minister very soon. He could scarcely bring himself to let us depart, but was consoled by the promise that this winter we shall select and publish the third and last volume of Cattaneo's letters and political writings. Leaving Iseo after a visit to the hospital (a really splendid building), and Garibaldi's monument, the first erected in Italy, representing him standing on a high hillock of real earth, as he used to stand looking seaward from Caprera, we returned to Brescia in time to take the last train for Castiglione delle Stiviere, after thirty-six delightful hours the like of which we can scarcely hope to pass again.

J. W. M.

Correspondence.

OHIO DEMOCRACY AND ITS FINANCIAL CRAZES.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your issue of September 27 you speak of the greenback craze which afflicted the Ohio Democrats in 1875, when the late William Allen was their candidate for Governor. You state that the lesson of the defeat which they then received "served its purpose for sixteen years," when they decided to advocate free silver. In this you are somewhat in error. For several years the "soft-money" faction of the Democratic party in this State to a great extent subsided. But in 1878 the craze again became virulent, not to say contagious. Up to the year last named, Allen G. Thurman had been a consistent and unswerving "hard-money" man, of the school of Benton, and had steadily opposed fiat money and all similar financial vagaries. At this time, however, he yielded to the pressure of the "soft-money" advocates, made his memorable speech at Hamilton, and cast his lot with those whose delusions he had theretofore opposed. This was the mistake of his life, and he never received from his State any more official honors, notwithstanding his great ability and stainless integrity. In 1878 the Democrats were defeated, though they had carried the State the year before by over 20,000 majority.

In the following year, 1879, Gen. Thomas Ewing, now of New York city, was nominated for Governor by the Democrats on a greenback platform. He was opposed by Charles Foster, who was nominated by the Republicans. The platform of the latter party opposed the greenback theories then current, and declared for sound money and a stable currency. Foster made his fight squarely on that issue. Ewing, with great ability, stumped the State for his pet financial notion of more paper money, but was signally defeated. Practically, the "rag baby" was then laid under the sod. But to the wounded feelings of its mourners free silver came like a balm. The Ohio Democrats, to their sorrow, tried that notion in their platform in 1891.

They are trying free silver again this year, as you say. They may in the future have wisdom in things financial, but the outlook is not promising. In evidence of this may be cited the manifesto just issued in favor of free silver by A. W. Thurman, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee.—Truly yours,

H. T. Willson.

Akron, O., October 4, 1894.

HOMES FOR WORKINGMEN.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: A correspondent from Texas, in your issue of August 16, writing of the desire of wage-earners to own their homes, says incidentally that this desire is sufficient answer to the advocates of the single tax. It seems fair to say in reply that, whether or not single-taxers are right in their calculations, it is a fact that the main object of the tax-reform which they advocate is to diminish the number of tenants and to increase the number of landholders. The ideal of the single-taxers, one might perhaps say, is that every wage-earner should be a landlord.

It is true that the theory by which Mr. George arrived at the idea of the single tax does not regard ownership in land as being of the same nature as the ownership of a pocket-knife; but this theory need not disturb landholders any more than, for example, English landlords have been disturbed these hundreds of years by the theory that all the land belongs to the Crown. Single-taxers believe in the private, exclusive holdership of land; and their proposition to raise the public revenue by taxing only land-values does not involve any disturbance of the system of deeds and conveyances.

In the Twelfth Missouri district, where the single-taxers have nominated Mr. N. O. Nelson for Congress on the simple platform of "free trade and the single-tax," one of their campaign documents, as I see by their organ, the St. Louis *Courier*, is to consist of diagrams showing how small a percentage of persons in the district own their own homes. They will thus be going before the people on the very point raised by your correspondent.

Very respectfully, J. H. Dillard.

New Orleans, October 1, 1894.

WOMEN AT LEIPZIG UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your number for this week, your correspondent, Miss Adele Luxenberg, referring to my article in the *Nation* for September 27, 1894, would correct my statements in regard to women at the University of Leipzig on the ground that "the few lines," etc., "would seem to be based merely upon the official note of the secretary." Now, as it happens, this university was the only one of those cited to whose secretary I did *not* write, for the reason that I had other and better means of getting at the information desired. I was myself a student at Leipzig for four semesters ('89-'91), and consequently am familiar with the conditions obtaining there at that time; and that they have not changed since, except, perhaps, in the attitude of individual professors, your correspondent's letter would be sufficient evidence for me even had I not otherwise informed myself to this effect. Women have no more privileges there now than they had then; they have never had any rights; and they are not now officially recognized as members of the University; however much they may be favored and furthered by individual professors. Their position is an unofficial one, of sufferance only. To be admitted as an *ordentliches Mitglied* to a seminar is indeed a great advantage, but it no more makes a woman a member of the University than does a certificate from a professor make her a Doctor of Philosophy from it. Such a certificate, which is also a private and personal favor from the professor as an individual, has been obtainable and has been obtained under similar conditions for many years. It may represent the equivalent of the *Staats-Prüfung*, but it is not "the same rights as men obtain by a regular course of university studies," since it is not a university degree, for which women may not as yet compete at Leipzig.

J. B. S.

New York, October 5, 1894.

LIVING GREEK.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Reading to-day in the current number of the *Forum* the persuasive plea of M. Genna-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dios for the study of ancient Greek through the modern language, I thought that some notes from the personal experiences of an American student in Greece might be apposite.

After a continued study in college of the written word on conventional lines, it was with some excitement that I arrived in Athens, about to put my acquisitions to a practical test. The experience of the first week was, of course, the usual one, for I found myself totally baffled by the pronunciation, by the strict insistence on accent (to which an Anglo-Saxon tongue, in spite of occasional exercises, written or vocal, applies itself unwillingly), and, as in all the speech of Southern Europe, by the rapid delivery. Nevertheless, encouraged by the testimony of optimistic acquaintances, I set to work, reading aloud each day, in the presence of a good-natured Greek, passages at random from the Athenian press; and it was not long before I dared to handsel the results of these studies in cafés or in the chance encounters of the day. Such is the intellectual curiosity of the race that you may learn in the school of the streets. A bootblack supplies you with an idiom, and the waiter who brings your coffee is only too willing to correct, and that without a smile, the solecisms of the foreigner. Indeed, accent apart, to an Anglo-American of classical training I believe modern Greek to be the easiest of languages. Not only is the prevailing sound of *ee*, the much-maligned *iotacism*, sympathetic to our tongue, but the tone value—that nasal stress and upper inflection—imparts, more especially to an American, a feeling of similarity and confidence. As to the vocabulary, the patois of railways and steamships (which is largely Italian) is easily learned, and, in the society of the educated, a classical word—in default of its modern diminutive—will always be understood. With peasants, even, this will sometimes suffice. At Argos, one day, a little girl drove her sheep near the excavations, and, for curiosity (for shepherdesses are rare in Greece), I asked my quick-witted workmen if she were not called *ποιμένισσα*. They understood at once, traced its connection with *ποιμήν*, but objected: "We say *βοσκός* [a word as old, at least, as the Anthology] and *βοσκοπούλα*," for *ποιμήν* and its feminine respectively.

From a two months' stay in Crete, where Greek alone is spoken, I can bear witness to the purity of the dialect. In this island, so much removed by political complications from the outside world, the language is singularly vigorous and unmixed. The few foreign words are Turkish or Italian, and nearly all are the names of things introduced to Crete by those nations. On the other hand, the philologist is pleased to hear on the lips of the peasantry words dating from Homer, and fragments of the Doric dialect now extinct upon the mainland.

After some months of daily practice in speaking and writing modern Greek, I made the experiment of sight-reading in the ancient authors whom I had purposely refrained from reading in that interval. The authors were Xenophon and Aristophanes, and the result was very encouraging. The prose author I was able to read without translating (an accomplishment aimed at, but, I believe, rarely attained, by our present system); and in the comic poet I found many new acquaintances, in fact, a thesaurus of those multitudinous diminutives which go to make up the new Hellenic. To Aristophanes, who represents nearest that unwritten colloquial Greek to which M. Gennadios refers, and to the New Testament, in which so many classical words, in their ecclesiastical sense, are crystallized, the speech of to-day has most similarity. Another argument adduced by the writer in the *Forum* points at a condition which, I believe, will surprise many. At Corfù, happy isle, they say the Levant begins, and from there, too, the empire of the Greek language extends, as of old, to farthest Syria. In all western Turkey it has vogue, its speakers in Egypt are numbered by hundreds of thousands, and in Asia Minor and the islands it remains, as in the Apostles' days, the common dialect.

In America, so far as I know, the study of Greek is nowhere begun, as M. Gennadios suggests, by learning the contemporary language. Aids, in English, are not lacking. Of the literary or urban usage the book of Messrs. Vincent and Dickson is representative, while that of Mrs. Ernest Gardner, wife of the director of the British School at Athens, is most faithful to the speech of the people. In the decadence of Greek studies, so mortifying to their lovers, ought not vivifying methods to be given a trial?

JOHN ALDEN.

ANDOVER HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS., October 3, 1894.

Notes.

ROBERTS BROS. have in hand Prof. Adolf Harnack's 'History of Dogma'; the third and fourth volumes of Renan's 'History of the People of Israel'; the 'Letters of Emily Dickinson,' 1847 to 1886, edited by Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd; 'Stars and Telescopes,' by Prof. David P. Todd and William Lynn; 'The Minor Tactics of Chess,' by Franklin K. Young and Edwin C. Howell; and Paul Bourget's 'A Saint,' translated by Miss Wormeley.

Charles Scribner's Sons will issue 'Wild Beasts,' by John Hampden Porter.

D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, will publish a 'Catechism for Social Observation,' intended for the use of "reporters of social life, novelists, local annalists, travellers, pastors, and all students of social science on its descriptive side," by Dr. Charles R. Henderson of the University of Chicago.

A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, announce 'A Book of Heavenly Birthdays,' by E. V. B., author of 'Days and Hours in a Garden.'

R. H. Russell & Son, New York, are making a holiday book of some hundred of the best drawings of Mr. Charles Dana Gibson, the well-known cartoonist of *Life*. It is a first collection from the work of this artist, and will make a folio volume 12x18.

Dent & Co. have led off the season of autumn and winter exhibitions in London by an attractive display in the galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors of over four hundred pictures in black and white, drawn as illustrations to books published by them. Walter Crane is well represented by his graceful designs for "The Tempest" and "The Two Gentlemen of Verona." The most conspicuous place in the exhibition must, however, be conceded to Aubrey Beardsley, whose too-mannered and often frivolous work—chapter headings and full-page designs for Malory's 'Morte D'Arthur'—are prominent on every wall. Before the private view was two hours old, the significant round red label on a number of the frames of his pictures had proved that, much decried as they are by conservatives in art, they have a substantial interest for buyers of original drawings. Following close upon his in interest come the drawings of William Hyde, another artist of whom more is likely to be heard in the future. His lovely pictures of English landscape have been done for the edition of 'Il Penseroso' and 'L'Allegro,' which the firm is about to bring out. J. D. Batten's illustrations to 'English, Celtic, and Indian Fairy Tales' are no less accomplished in execution than the black and white of the veteran Walter Crane, and have an advantage in freshness of imagination. A number of cases of artistically bound books, the bindings designed and executed by the workmen of Messrs. Dent, add to the interest of a highly creditable exhibition, and will probably sooner or later find their way across the water, as American buyers are stated to be the ones upon whom the firm depends in disposing of its most luxuriously bound editions.

Two important works of reference have recently been announced in Denmark as being in preparation. The first of these is a Dictionary of Danish Authors, 1854–1890, under the editorship of S. Birket Smith, chief librarian of the University Library in Copenhagen. It will record not only all separate works of the writers treated, but also important articles in magazines and newspapers, as well as the main facts of their lives. Special attention will be paid to pseudonyms. The second undertaking is of even greater practical value, being a new edition of Trap's Statistical and Topographical Account of Denmark, which has for many years been both out of date and out of print. That the new issue will sustain the reputation of this work as the standard description of Denmark is assured by the names of the editors, H. Weitemeyer and Profs. Falbe-Hansen and Westergaard.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Thompson, in his 'Footprints of the Jesuits' (T. Y. Crowell & Co.), has presented a brief sketch of the origin, career, and principles of the Society of Jesus. It is not based on original research, it presents no very new or striking views, and its effectiveness would have been greater if the author had not allowed his antagonism to the Society to find such unreserved expression. In the later chapters there are copious extracts from recent Catholic writers which fully justify his argument that the existing dominant Ultramontanism of the Church is incompatible with civil and religious freedom, and that under it the citizen's first allegiance is due to the Holy See and not to his country.

Mr. Hardy of Oxford has given us in his 'Christianity and the Roman Government' (Longmans) an interesting sketch of the relations of the State to the Christians during the first two centuries, before the increasing numbers and perfected organization of the new Church had rendered it an *imperium in imperio*, to be reasonably regarded with suspicion as incompatible with the Roman theory of government. Prior to the new relations thus created, the sporadic and local persecutions which occurred (save the first one, instigated by Nero to divert the popular suspicion of his share in the conflagration of Rome) were rather the result of the hostility of the people to the sectaries, whose asceticism and seclusion from the interests of the community led them to be regarded with dislike and to be accused of *odium humani generis*. It is true that they were practically outlaws, that acknowledgment of the very name of Christian was sufficient for condemnation, and that refusal to join in the worship of "Rome and Augustus" was virtually equivalent to *majestas*, but the officials as a rule were averse to enforcing the death-penalty, and not only did not search for delinquents, but rather discouraged informers. All this is set forth with abundant learning by Mr. Hardy, who apparently has

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

exhausted all the sources of information. These, unfortunately, are scanty and fragmentary, and require for their comprehension and elucidation an accurate knowledge of the Roman organization and methods, for it is from the secular and not from the religious side that the perplexing questions involved have to be examined.

The 'Seven Little Australians' of Ethel S. Turner (Ward, Lock & Bowden) are the children of an English officer who happen to live in Australia, but behave as if they were in a New York tenement. For their undeniable naughtiness, which the author seems to think an interesting trait, their father is clearly to blame, since he treats them as a bushman might his imps, cuffing them about and horsewhipping them when they provoke him accidentally. If such are the fathers, the admitted lack of a model child in Australia is no mystery. A visit to the wild interior country distracts for a time from the squabbles of this unpleasant family, but in general the flavor of the book reminds one of certain wild fruits, rashly tried in childhood, which both taste bad and make you sick.

A genuine service has been rendered by Mr. William Nelson in his republication of the *Plain Dealer*, the first newspaper in New Jersey, of which he has privately printed a limited edition of 100 copies. This first flight of New Jersey journalism reached the dignity of eight issues, but was circulated only in the form of manuscript, the single copy of each issue being posted at the tavern of Matthew Potter at Bridgeton, N. J. The chief authors were Dr. Jonathan Elmer, Joseph Bloomfield, and Richard Howell, all of whom afterwards achieved high distinction in their own State. The essays are chiefly skits on the Revolution, but number four is a most welcome addition to the literature relating to the strange custom called bundling, proving that it was not local to New England, as many writers have claimed, but also proving that the custom was of very limited practice. The archaic colloquialisms and slang deserve the attention of Dr. Murray and his lynx-eyed coworkers.

—It is announced in the *Temps* of September 4 that M. Dragomanoff, the Russian writer who lately published a curious series of political letters of Turgeneff's, is now about to give to the world another series of letters not less interesting. These were written during his exile in Siberia by Bakunin, the coryphæus of anarchism. The odd thing about them is, that they show their writer to have been not only an ardent apostle of the destruction of the whole social order, and a hater of patriotism, but, at the same time, an enthusiastic Panslavist. In 1848 he took part in the Slav congress at Prague, in company with Russian priests and zealous orthodox. In the next year, it was for the part he played in provoking the Slav revolution in Bohemia that the Austrian Government handed him over to Russia; he was sent to Siberia, where he remained till 1861. For some years after his escape he was still hot in the Panslavist propaganda, and it was only late in life that he renounced it to become an anarchist pure and simple. In the letters that M. Dragomanoff will publish, Bakunin shows himself wholly Panslavist and revolutionary. But he is always fierce and destructive, with no thought as to rebuilding. Sometimes it was the destruction of Austria that he dreamed of, sometimes of Russia, sometimes of the whole human race. It was in this last thought that he chiefly dwelt in his later years, and his chosen maxim was, "Ni Dieu ni maître."

"In any case," says M. de Wyzewa, who writes of him in the *Temps*, "he was a singular personage. His best friends admit that they only half knew him. And I fear that his letters from Siberia themselves may hardly enable us to form a precise idea of his true character. Those who have already read them in manuscript draw the most contradictory conclusions from them; some see in them proofs of his sincerity, others of his trickery. Was Bakunin an enlightened apostle, or a secret agent of the Russian police, or, peradventure, both?"

—The thin volume on 'Tennyson and his Pre-Raphaelite Illustrators,' by George Somes Layard (London: Elliot Stock; Boston: Copeland & Day), is a rambling and inconclusive piece of work, containing some information and entertaining anecdote, a good deal of gushing enthusiasm, and a great deal of wild theorizing. The author's interpretation of Rossetti's "St. Cecily" is one of the most astonishing pieces of wilful misreading we have ever seen; and his attempt to maintain, against Mr. Pennell, that the engravings are not "translations" but facsimiles, while admitting Ruskin's statement that the drawings are "terribly spoiled in the cutting" and "the expression of feature *entirely* lost," is curiously captious and nugatory. The illustrations are the best part of the book; and of these that for which we are the most thankful is the reproduction of Holman Hunt's "Lady of Shalott" from a photograph of the original drawing on the block before engraving. This composition is perhaps the most beautiful thing Hunt ever did, the influence of Rossetti showing in a grace of line not habitual with the artist, while the drawing has a constructive firmness of which Rossetti was incapable and which has rarely been equalled by Hunt himself. It was rather well engraved, too, and this reproduction is the more valuable in showing just how great the loss by engraving is even at the best. Why the two plates after Mrs. Rossetti should have been included is difficult to see, unless it is for the purpose of showing how wofully bad Pre-Raphaelite work at its worst could be; but Rossetti's own sketch of "mythic Uther's deeply wounded son" might almost have answered this end.

—'New High German: A Comparative Study' is a most ambitious-looking production in two volumes by William Winston Valentine, late Professor of Modern Languages at the Randolph Macon College, Virginia, edited by A. H. Keane, late Professor of Hindustani, University College, London (Philadelphia: Lippincott). From the editor's preface we learn that, when the manuscript of this posthumous treatise (the author died in 1885) was left in his hands, he feared "that the preparation of the work for the press might involve some hard reading to bring it into harmony with the views of the 'New Grammarians' and other advanced workers in the field of German philology," but that a rapid inspection of its pages soon dispelled these fears. We do not wish to speak slightingly of a work which apparently is the fruit of a life devoted to conscientious study and careful reflection; but we are bound to say that the apprehensions expressed by the editor seem to us only too well justified by the book as it is now before us. No amount of "hard reading" could establish harmony between the attempt to discover the laws of organic linguistic growth and the registration of certain sets of grammatical rules; and no amount of editing could impart unity to a book which on one page gives an (however careful) account of Verner's Law, and on another a list of words "whose spelling might cause a difficulty in the present chaotic state of German orthography." If there is need of another German grammar, by the side of Brandt and Whitney, why does not some one translate Engelien's 'Grammatik der neuhochdeutschen Sprache'—a book admirably suited to introduce the student to the comparative and historical study of modern languages?

—German scholars have repeatedly expressed their surprise and pleasure at the success of their English collaborators in popularizing the results of critical Biblical investigations, and have lamented the fact that they themselves have not been able to do much in that direction. This can no longer be said since the publication of the new translation of the Old Testament, prepared by Kautzsch of Halle, with the assistance of ten other leading representatives of modern scholarship. The work is a massive double volume of nearly 1,250 quarto pages, published by Mohr, at Freiburg i. B. Its authors have aimed at a modern version of the Old Testament after the model of the classical New Testament translation of Weizsäcker—not a literal rendering, but a reproduction of the thoughts of the original in the best of modern German on the basis of the exegetical results of modern research. Their success shows that a really good translation is the best commentary. The Old Testament books here appear as literature, and are treated as a good scholar would handle Homer or Dante or Goethe. But, besides the translation, more than 200 pages are devoted to appendices, in which the results of the literary discussions of the entire Old Testament field are summarized in a manner unequalled anywhere. The literary sources of every book of the Codex are given, their historical order and chronological classification, together with a history of the literature of Israel in connection with the forces controlling the inner development of the people. It is perhaps hardly permissible to speak of so massive a volume as a *multum in parvo*, but such the book really is. A new map of Palestine, the work of Guthe and Fischer, accompanies the translation.

—'The Eastern Shore of the Black Sea and its Industrial Development during the Last Thirty Years,' by Dr. G. Radde, has been published as a supplemental number of *Petermann's Mitteilungen*. It is a description of a journey made in 1893 by the veteran German traveller, who has inhabited the Caucasus since 1863, and is especially interesting from the contrast which it draws. This contrast was most striking at the starting-point, Batum, which at the time of the Russian annexation in 1878 was hardly more than a mere fishing-village with scarcely 1,500 inhabitants and only one European house. It is now a well-built town of some 20,000 inhabitants with boulevards, parks, and schools, a harbor to which a thousand steamers come annually, and a railroad connecting it with the Caspian. From this place Dr. Radde proceeded north to Novorossisk, which, from its railway connection with the recently developed oil fields of Grosnoe, bids fair to rival the southern port in the extent of its petroleum trade. Poti, formerly the chief Russian port on this coast, lost ground on the acquisition of Batum, but is now regaining its former importance. In the year 1892, notwithstanding the cholera and the prohibition of the export of corn, its exports, chiefly manganese and corn, were nearly double those of the previous year, amounting

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to about five hundred million pounds. Considerable promise has attended the growing of tea in the southern districts, while the vine-culture on the northeastern coast has an assured success. The best colonists are the Germans and the Armenians, but the progress of the country is seriously checked by the lack of labor, the difficulty of obtaining titles to the land, and the want of good roads from the rough character of much of the country and the frequent mountain-torrents. Dr. Radde gives a very particular account of the botany of the regions which he visited, and also some very interesting facts in regard to the present condition of the aurochs, or European bison. He believes that there are still some fifty or sixty living, but that though they are carefully preserved by the Government, they will be extinct within fifty years. A map of the region which they inhabit designates their feeding-places as well as the direction of their winter wanderings. There is also a map of the whole eastern coast.

—A writer in the Milan *Corriere della Sera*, Guglielmo Ferrero, under the caption "Fathers and Sons," regrets the oblivion into which the last revolutionary period of Italy is falling with the present generation. The legend has ceased to grow around the memory not only of Cavour, who could never be a popular figure, but even of Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Victor Emanuel. Anecdotes, once so plentiful, have ceased to be current concerning the brusque *re galantuomo;* and Garibaldi is becoming enveloped in the mists of the past, rather than shining more brightly through them. Their very statues betray the sculptor's greater interest in the horse than in the man. As for Mazzini, "that unique type of priest, thinker, and soldier, that ascetic compounded of conspirator and adventurer, who believed in God not otherwise than did St. Francis, who wrote like Renan, and prepared insurrections like Babeuf," not a single profound study of him has been attempted, and Carducci's sonnet is the sole literary monument to him who ought to have inspired a grand artistic work in painting, statuary, prose, or poetry. The histories of the time are bare chronological narratives without philosophic breadth or intention, and a gross ignorance prevails even among university men of the sequence of events. The causes of this indifference following upon so heated and stormy a revolution Ferrero finds in the economic crisis into which the kingdom has been plunged, and the consequent sordid struggle for existence; a feeling that the makers of new Italy bungled the job; a revolt at the custom of shielding from just public censure the patriots of the sixties, and even their posterity, who have been guilty of misdoings. Some of these conditions may strike American readers as being paralleled in our own experience since the civil war.

THE SHERMAN LETTERS.

The Sherman Letters: Correspondence between General and Senator Sherman from 1837 to 1891. Edited by Rachel Sherman Thorndike. With portraits. 8vo, pp. viii, 398. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE historical importance of this unique correspondence is unquestionably great. It may be doubted whether there can anywhere else be found a continuous series of letters extending over half a century, between two brothers, each of whom occupied a position of great importance in public affairs in the great crisis of their country's history. The letters between the Duke of Wellington and his brother Lord Wellesley best sustain the comparison, but even they fall short in the length of the period over which they stretch.

The Sherman brothers had strong contrasts in their characteristic traits, which heighten greatly the interest and value of their free interchange of ideas and opinions. Both very able men, their temperaments were almost the antipodes of each other. The Senator is an apparently impassive and remarkably self-controlled man; the General was demonstrative and impetuous. The Senator is a political leader who knows how to withhold opinions which might clash with those of his party; the General was under a dominant impulse to speak out what he felt without reference to policy and hardly to prudence. The one led men by cool study of the influences likely to be potent with them, and knew how to bend to a drift of current opinion in order to preserve his lead; the other controlled men by the sympathies which were aroused by his unrestrained disclosure of his strong personality, and the openness with which he avowed and sought the ends which seemed to him right. The native and acquired powers of each were so great that leadership naturally came to the one in politics and to the other in the army, in the great epoch of the civil war; though the influence of each, no doubt, largely helped the other in different periods of their brilliant careers. The Senator was able to do much to smooth the way for the General in the conflicts and discouragements of 1861–62; but when the General had become a popular hero of the war, he was able fully to repay the brotherly aid which had helped him through his own time of storm and stress.

It is the contrast between the brothers which gives the greatest interest and value to their letters. Had they agreed in opinion and in method, they could have done little more than exchange harmonious congratulations or condolences on the triumphs and the disasters of the national cause. The marked differences of their points of view at the beginning, the diverging tendencies of their thoughts at many times, give rise to real and animated discussion, and create the piquancy and much of the value of the correspondence. It need hardly be said that the letters of the living public man have probably been less fully presented than those of the dead soldier. The Senator's own wish would, of course, be the law with the editor, and it would be entirely natural that he should withhold, for the present, an unreserved publication of all his comments upon men and affairs made in the freedom of intercourse with his brother. No intimation is given of the rule which, in this respect, has governed the publication of the book; but the marks of elision are so frequent, and the context is often so suggestive, that the reader can hardly avoid concluding that some future edition of these letters may contain much interesting matter that is now withheld. For these if for no other reasons, the character and development of Gen. Sherman may fairly be treated as the central interest of the volume, and we may consider it as further material for his complete biography. The memoirs which the General published in his lifetime were unusually frank and free from reticences, and the greater the intimacy with him we gain, the more trustworthy and more instructive do they appear. Yet on many points fuller light is thrown, and we are enabled better to appreciate the man, his character, and his opinions.

When secession began, Gen. Sherman's attitude was very like that of Gen. Lee. Both believed in the national interpretation of the Constitution; both believed that secession was not a reserved right of the States, but a revolution; both blamed the "extremists" for what they regarded as an unnecessary collision; both thought that the system of slavery was not worth to the South the cost of civil war, and both wished that the system might peacefully disappear. Here the divergence began. Sherman, though at the head of the Military School of Louisiana, declared that "on no earthly account" would he "do any act or think any thought hostile to or in defiance of the United States." Lee felt sadly constrained to go with Virginia into a rebellion which he condemned. Sherman threw up his living and came North to begin life anew. Lee resigned from the army and took the command of Virginia troops. No candid person will question the sincerity of either.

Sherman's blunt and sometimes rough words in regard to the "abolitionists" have led to a common error as to his political opinions, which his correspondence with his brother corrects. He did not deny the right of the free North to stop the further extension of slavery. "In all new cases," he said as early as May, 1860, "it is well you should adhere to your conviction to exclude slavery because you prefer free labor. That is your perfect right." He thought it "so certain and inevitable" that political power would pass into the hands of the free States, that he urged a conciliatory course which should not yield the principle. While he himself saw that the Republican party disclaimed the right to abolish slavery in the States, he declared from what he saw around him that "all the reasoning and truth in the world would not convince a Southern man that the Republicans are not abolitionists." To give proof of the moderation that would be accepted, he constantly urged that his brother's party could afford to adopt a policy of inaction and cease the agitation with which the country was then ablaze. The conclusive answer to this was, of course, that such exciting political issues have to be worked out to the end, and that no one had power enough to quell the storm. We are now concerned with the matter, however, only as giving a clearer explanation of the General's personal position, which is thus shown to be one of warm sympathy with the difficulties of the moderate men of the South, combined with a distinct perception that slave labor should and must, sooner or later, give way to freedom.

The very fact that he looked on the problem as one sure to be settled by the natural processes of evolution made him look with peculiar horror on the rush of events towards civil war. Seeing more clearly than most people of his time the vast dimensions the struggle must take on and its terrible consequences, the country seemed to him to have gone mad. An intense depression of spirits was caused by this view of affairs, and he never fully recovered from it till the surrender of Vicksburg proved that the national armies had reached a discipline and a numerical strength which assured a permanent turn of the scale. This personal feeling did not prevent his doing skilfully and courageously every duty assigned him, but it deeply tinged his inner experience for fully two years. Keeping this in mind, we more easily understand his aversion to entering the militia service called out for only three months. He could not believe that any solid results could be reached in that time, and did not know how soon the logic of events would bring about a more permanent organization. His appointment as

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

colonel of one of the new regiments of the regular army satisfactorily solved this question, though all his war service proved to be in command of volunteers.

The correspondence brings out in a very honorable way his loyal subordination to his superiors. MacDowell, McClellan, Halleck, and Grant are each in turn spoken of in his current letters with a heartiness of respect and fulness of appreciation that are very noticeable. He is the furthest possible removed from carping and faultfinding. He does not envy them or wish for their places. He measures justly and sympathetically the enormous responsibility they bear. The expression of all this in the unrestrained freedom of brotherly intercourse is the absolute proof of its sincerity.

As he saw the growing determination of Union men and the progressive discipline and instruction of the national armies, not only did his faith in a successful end of the war grow into confidence, but his conviction ripened as to the logical results of the war. "If they lose the war," he said at the end of 1863, "they lose slavery. Instead of our being abolitionists, it is thereby proven that they are the abolitionists." A few weeks later he repeated this idea with great vigor: "Last year they could have saved their slaves, but now it is too late—all the powers of earth cannot restore to them their slaves any more than their dead grandfathers." Lincoln's proclamation was here referred to as a measure which fixed the vested right of freedom. The strong and clear way in which the General grasped this principle throws a bright light on the convention he made with Gen. Johnston in 1865. Slavery was so plainly ended by the effect of the proclamation, followed by the success of the national arms, that he treated lightly the need of any formal confession of the fact on the part of Southern leaders. It is a curious fact, which now comes to light in the publication of the Official Records, that, in March, 1865, Judge Campbell, formerly of the United States Supreme Court, rested upon this identical ground in his negotiations with President Lincoln. If the federal courts should hold, as there was no doubt they would, that the proclamation was within the war powers, the freedmen's rights so vested under it that it was needless to worry the Southern people into formal acknowledgments on this point. The surrender of the armies and the return to practical obedience to the Constitution made slavery vanish like the shades of night. Mr. Lincoln accepted this view, and when Sherman met the President at City Point, this was discussed as the fresh and hopeful news, full of which the General went back to his army in North Carolina. He was the more ready to act upon it as he had so clearly enounced the principle himself more than a year before.

The publication of these letters confirms the popular opinion that few men could so afford to open their hearts to the world as Gen. Sherman has done. His eccentricities were on the surface and seen by all. His solid judgment in practical action, his wisdom in forecast, and his caution when great responsibilities were on him, grow upon us as we become more intimate with him. The honesty of his character, the devotion of his patriotism, and his real greatness become plainer to the world as time passes. The chapters which include his relations to President Johnson in 1867-8, and to President Grant from 1869 onward, are those in which much yet remains to be told, and in which we must think that the editorial discretion in retrenching has been most freely used. The letters pertaining to these periods have many most interesting contributions to history; but other documents and other series of letters will come to light from time to time to add to the evidence of his great and wholesome influence upon affairs, and of his disinterested desire to heal all the distractions of his country and loyally to serve the President as commander-in-chief.

Some errors in proof-reading appear, such as a disguised form for the Gadsden purchase (p. 54), and for the names of Generals Lander (p. 66), Shiras (p. 112), Shoepf (p. 136), Hovey (p. 170), Cullum (p. 222). Several of the geographical names also need correction. The most serious error is the insertion, under date of 1865 (p. 255), of a letter of August 29, 1863, which has already appeared in its place (p. 213). As to proper names, the official records of the war are a safe guide in cases of doubt. The portrait of Gen. Sherman in the frontispiece is one which we are glad to see published. It is one taken in his later years, but its character, its intellectuality, and its power make it a typical picture of the "old commander." That of the Senator opposite p. 358 is also a satisfactory one.

WOLF'S ECUADOR.

Geografia y Geologia del Ecuador. Publicada por órden del Supremo Gobierno de la República. Por Teodoro Wolf. Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus; New York: B. Westermann & Co. 1892. Pp. xii, 671. Illustrated. 2 inset maps. Accompanied by large map of Ecuador.

ECUADOR, the equatorial republic, enjoys the distinction of having been visited by an unusually large number of renowned travellers and scientists, and still there has been less accurate information obtainable concerning it than concerning any South American country. Towards the middle of the eighteenth century La Condamine and his able company of fellow French Academicians, together with A. de Ulloa and Jorge Juan, came to this elevated equatorial region for the purpose of measuring a meridian of the earth, which was done with a degree of accuracy that has commanded the admiration of scientists ever since. In addition to this, both La Condamine and Ulloa prepared general treatises, descriptive and historical, possessing the highest interest. At the beginning of this century came Alexander von Humboldt, whose records of exploration and investigation have been the source from which the world at large has chiefly drawn its knowledge of Ecuador. Humboldt was then a young man, just foreshowing his future greatness, and though he was uncommonly learned and able for one of his years, the world has got many things wrong because of his youthful misconceptions. Later came Boussingault (1831), who essayed to give a final and correct statement of the many debated questions concerning the geology and volcanology of Ecuador. But his work immediately received important revision by H. Karsten (1856), who was followed in turn, a few years later, by M. Wagner, and in 1870 by Doctors W. Reiss and A. Stübel, who made perhaps the most complete geological researches undertaken hitherto in any part of Latin America. Their studies lasted four years, and their collections number many thousands of specimens. Although they have published a number of valuable preliminary treatises, their *magnum opus* still remains in preparation. A decade passed before Edward Whymper turned his attention to Ecuador. He set out ostensibly with the object of measuring the height of the Ecuadorean peaks, and of determining the effect of high altitudes upon the human system, but his 'Travels amongst the Great Andes of the Equator' (1892) revealed that he had not limited himself to such narrow tasks, but that he had pursued investigations which enabled him to make a contribution to knowledge, in many departments, of unusual value. These are works which may have come within the range of the general reader. A smaller circle will have found additional material in the writings of Villavicencio, P. F. Cevallos, and F. González Suárez, the last named being now engaged in issuing in periodic volumes his 'Historia General de la República del Ecuador.'

It has remained, however, for Teodoro Wolf to present a general description of nearly the whole of Ecuador, viewed from the standpoint of the geographer and the geologist. The task was onerous in the extreme. Compilation of existing data was impossible, for there were practically none, and it took twenty years of assiduous labor to obtain the necessary material. In the course of this work Dr. Wolf has covered the entire republic, excepting the region east of the Andes. The result is a treatise, based upon personal observation, more accurate than anything yet attempted. It bears evidence on every page of having been written carefully and conscientiously. The country is divided into sections, bounded by natural lines of configuration, each section being usually the drainage basin of an important river; and these natural divisions are described in detail, so that the topography, direction of streams, characteristic rock formations, soil, products, ways of communication, and distribution of population, are all presented, giving the clearest possible idea of the leading features of the country. Moreover, it must be said that Dr. Wolf has not fallen into the habit that vitiates so many works written by Spanish-Americans, or by resident foreigners who enjoy Government favor, of exaggerating the magnificence and excellence of the country. In fact, his statements are everywhere characterized by good sense, and he takes frequent occasion to rebuke the tendency to inflation which he has encountered among the Ecuadoreans.

Examining the work in detail, we meet first of all the vexed question of territorial limits, concerning which a large part of the republic was for frantically rushing to arms against Peru a few months ago. It is a delicate matter for Dr. Wolf to handle, but duty places him in line as a defender of the pretensions of his adopted country. There is, of course, no doubt that, in the epoch of the viceroys, the province of Mainas fell within the jurisdiction of the *audiencia* of Quito, and thus the historic claims of Ecuador to a large part of northern and eastern Peru are well founded. Practically, however, Peru has established her authority over this region, including the river Amazon and a considerable strip of country along its left or northern bank, to the frontier of Brazil. Nevertheless, Dr. Wolf proceeds to describe this as a portion of Ecuador, and while he depends in this case upon accounts of other authors, it is worth while to mention the very clever method, which he recalls, adopted by the famous Italo-Peruvian savant Raimondi, to determine whether the Rio Marañon or the Rio Ucayali should be considered the main stream of the Amazon. This consisted in taking samples of the water from each river some distance above their confluence, and other samples far enough below to insure a thorough mixture of the

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

waters of each, at different seasons of the year, when the two streams were at opposite flood-stages. The samples after filtration were analyzed to ascertain the amounts of salts held in solution. A comparison of the results for the waters of each stream and of the Amazon below their junction would readily show which feeder carried the greater volume, and it appeared from this test that the Marañon was the larger at all seasons.

Topographically, Ecuador is divided into three main parts, the littoral, a low strip of country bordering on the Pacific Ocean; the central or Andean region, ranging from about 6,000 feet above the sea to the lofty snow-clad peaks; and the eastern montaña, or wooded country, in the basin of the Amazon. Neither the littoral nor the Andean regions are uniform in character. The former consists of a humid strip flowing down from the western slopes of the Andes, reaching the sea in the northwestern portion of the republic between the Rio Mira and Cabo Pasado, and again by a narrow tongue above Puntilla. The remainder of the coast is arid, being excessively dry, and destitute of vegetation in summer, although during the season of rains it is covered with a great variety of grasses and flowering plants, which transform its appearance as if by magic. The transitions between the humid and arid sections, and between the lower and more elevated portions of each, have been very acutely marked by the inhabitants, who have distinguished no less than thirteen different classes of lands. For instance, we have *manglares*, lowlands, densely covered with mangroves and other semi-aquatic trees, overflowed daily by the tides; *salitrales*, lowlands back of the *manglares*, overflowed only in the rainy season; *sabanas*, low plains, covered with a thick growth of grass; *sartenejales*, similar plains, covered with a scanty growth of grass; *tembladeras*, in which we recognize the "shaking prairies" so familiar in Louisiana; *pajonales*, which are merely diminutive "shaking prairies"; *esteros*, which are long narrow strips of lowland, being the abandoned channels of ancient rivers. Then there are *vegas*, or low sand-bars, often of great size, which follow the inner bends of the rivers, and back of these the *lomas*, or ridges, being the sand and gravel banks formed by more ancient watercourses.

The central or Andean region is divided into *hoyas* or basins, adapted to agriculture, and *páramos*, or barren heaths, which barely afford sustenance for scanty herds of cattle. Out of these *páramos* rise the lofty Andes, covered with perpetual snow. There are nine principal *hoyas* or basins, of which six are drained by rivers flowing into the Pacific. The basin of the Rio Pastassa is the most northerly in the Andean chain which opens to the eastward into the valley of the Amazon. Adjoining it on the south is the basin of the Rio Paute, which is distinguished by the fact that its source lies nearer the Pacific Ocean than that of any other tributary of the Amazon, the distance being a little less than thirty miles.

Geologically, Ecuador is remarkable for the small number of formations represented, and for the paucity of fossil remains. Dr. Wolf has succeeded in identifying only the Archæan, Mesozoic, Cenozoic, and modern or Psychozoic eras. There appears to be no record written in the rocks of that vast stretch of time between the Archæan and the age of reptiles. This is all the more remarkable considering the comparatively recent upheaval of the Andes, which is very clearly proved to have taken place during the Tertiary period or subsequently. The Jurassic and Triassic periods are also imperfectly identified, so that the recent geologic history of Ecuador may be said to commence with the Cretaceous. The sandstones of this period rest everywhere directly upon the gneissoid and crystalline schistose rocks of the Archæan. This formation is quite extensively developed, and with only two exceptions lies on the western flanks of the Andes. The Tertiary is found covering a large area in the littoral of the west and northwest, existing only in two small localities in the inter-Andean region near Loja. The Quaternary likewise occurs almost exclusively in the low coast region, although one little patch is included in the basin of the Rio Paute, at Cuenca. Almost the whole inter-Andean belt is occupied by volcanic tufas and conglomerates, with andesites and lavas wherever the giant peaks tower out of the *páramos*. The crystalline rocks, granites, syenites, gneiss, and schists are found chiefly in the south, near Loja, Macará, and Sabanilla, in narrow belts of no great length, usually in groups arranged in parallel series. The diorites and diabases are well developed, extending with few interruptions from Colombia to Peru, high up on the western slopes of the Cordillera between the cretaceous and volcanic formations.

The older rocks, and those of volcanic origin, present the greatest objects of interest to the geologist in Ecuador, and there are many things which are curious and difficult to account for. The Archæan rocks near Loja, which consist of gneiss and crystalline schists, are remarkable for the amounts of carbonaceous material which they contain. Graphitic schists are particularly abundant, and in many of them the mica is completely replaced by laminæ of graphite, and in some cases the schists pass into slates of microcrystalline structure, so thoroughly impregnated with graphite as to give a streak like a solid mass of this mineral. Furthermore, Dr. Wolf affirms that in a gorge known as Penicuchu, southeast of the town of Loja, occur three veins of anthracite in these same crystalline schists, one vein measuring a metre in thickness. The gold found in the alluvial deposits of the Rio Zamora below Loja is also derived from these schists, in which it occurs finely disseminated, and not in sufficient quantities to pay for mining. This would seem to account for the curious circumstance that the gold washings of the Rio Santiago, into which the Zamora empties, and of the Upper Amazon below the mouth of the Santiago, maintain a uniform value throughout, and are lacking in coarse gold and nuggets, although the deposits extend over a lineal distance of more than 200 miles. The gold mines of the western slopes of the Andes in Ecuador, at Zaruma, and in the province of Esmeraldas, are of a similar character, but the precious metal is disseminated through porphyritic rocks instead of schists. At Zaruma, however, the porphyries are traversed by innumerable "quartz veins," most of which pertain to the class known as greywacke, these veins carrying the bulk of the gold.

Dr. Wolf has furnished a very complete account of the mineral deposits of the country, covering forty-five pages, in the appendix to his work, consisting in large part of statistical matter, with numerous reports of analyses and assays. The list of useful minerals includes gold, copper, platinum, salt, nitrate of potash, petroleum, kaolin, emeralds, and unimportant deposits of galena, and silver ores. There are also many springs of mineral water, resembling in composition some of the famous waters of Europe. Many of the coast rivers in the low stage of the dry season are so highly impregnated with salts as to be unfit for drinking, while the rivers of the province of Guayas all contain salts of manganese, and some of them phosphates of lime and magnesia. A very remarkable occurrence of native mercury in the rocks of the Cretaceous period is also noted. The records of the ancient mercury mines at Azógues, near San Marcos, in cretaceous sandstones, have always been doubted, but recently mercury has been found in such rocks in the hill of Santa Ana on the outskirts of Guayaquil, and also in the alluvion along the Rio Daule. Again, it has been discovered in the gold washings of Collay near Loja, and on the western side of the mountains in the Rio Pozuelos, where it exists as amalgam in the gold washings, but it is also found native further up, where no gold exists in the gravel.

All the volcanic rocks of Ecuador belong to the single class of andesites, so named by Abich. These rocks always contain a variety of feldspar, called "andesine," and magnetite. Augite, hypersthene, biotite, and quartz are also usually present in varying quantities, but sanidine is always absent. That these enormous mountains of andesite are the product of a vast number of eruptions Dr. Wolf regards as sustained by infallible proofs, thus completely overturning the hypothesis of Boussingault that they were formed deep down in the earth and lifted up to their present position by a sudden convulsion of nature. Dr. Wolf takes issue with Boussingault again in regard to lava streams, whose existence in Ecuador the Frenchman had denied. The question is one of considerable geological importance, but the proof that there have been many of them, in ancient as well as modern times, must be left for the reader of Dr. Wolf's own work. The terrific floods, which are so unique an accompaniment of the eruptions of certain Ecuadorean volcanoes, sweeping whole villages before them, are explained by the sudden melting of the snow cap by these lava streams, and the cooling of the lava during this process would account for its frequent failure to flow down the mountain side into the valley, which may have deceived Boussingault. This simple explanation does away with the absurd fables regarding eruptions of mud and water, containing fishes, from the volcano of Cotopaxi, to which even Humboldt was disposed to give some credence. Another phenomenon observed by Dr. Wolf, as well as by Doctors Reiss and Stübel, is of great importance. A long series of observations, and analyses of fumes from volcanoes has shown that, during and immediately after periods of activity, the gases given off from the craters and solfataras contain large amounts of free chlorine, while sulphurous acid gas is equally characteristic of periods of tranquillity and of volcanoes which are becoming extinct. Furthermore, in the craters of volcanoes which are completely extinct, the exhalations consist almost entirely of carbonic acid gas.

The account of the later geological formations, which is given in much detail, is too special for examination here. The scarcity of fossils has made this part of the task very difficult, but Dr. Wolf supplies ample data to sustain his argument for the identification of strata, and gives a list of the species determined, with the localities where they can be found. It is of some interest that remains of mastodons (*Mastodon Andium*) and horses (*Equus Andium*) are encountered in the volcanic tufas of the inter-Andean region,

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

well as in the Quaternary deposits near the coast.

The climate of Ecuador naturally presents many contrasts, but Dr. Wolf emphasizes the fact that all zones are not represented in the flora. The species which predominate in the central region and in the lofty *páramos* are characteristic of the Andes, and are related to the neighboring subtropical forms rather than to arctic or subarctic types. The constancy of the temperature throughout the year would favor an adaptation of sub-tropic life to these elevated regions. The meteorological record for these tablelands is very incomplete, and yet there is strong evidence to show that the mean temperature here is gradually lowering. Boussingault discovered that at high elevations near the equator a thermometer placed in the earth at a depth of one foot, in a situation protected by a roof or building from the influence of the sun's rays, would register the mean annual temperature as faithfully as when determined by daily observations of the air temperature throughout the whole year. Records made in this way during his visit in 1831, compared with observations made from 1878 to 1881 at Quito, showed a decrease from 15.2° Centigrade to 13.27° Centigrade. Records by Hall from 1825 to 1827 give averages of 16.1°C., 15.52°C., and 15.6°C. This decrease holds good for all points in the inter-Andean region where records have been kept, and Humboldt's average for Cuenca (15.6°C.) is now reduced by ordinary observations, and by Boussingault's method, to 14.6°C.

Enough has been adduced to show that Dr. Wolf has published a volume of more than ordinary value. He has by no means said the final word on every part of his subject, but no one seems to be more conscious of his deficiencies than the author himself. He has prepared the way for others, who can now more easily concentrate their studies where the best results can be obtained. There is certainly nothing else in print to-day which can rival the claim of this work to be the authoritative treatise on Ecuador, and no one visiting that country can afford to be without it. In addition there is an admirable account of the Galápagos Islands, which fall within the jurisdiction of the republic, and a résumé of the history of Ecuador, which is confessedly addressed to the foreign reader. There is also an historical bibliography and much statistical material in the appendix. A good index adds to the value of 'Geografia y Geologia del Ecuador' as a work of reference, and a goodly number of illustrations are sprinkled through the text. The inset maps consist of a geological chart, and a chart showing the distribution of vegetation. Accompanying the volume is a large wall-map of Ecuador on a scale of 1-445,000. Unfortunately it does not include the eastern portion of the republic on the same scale, this region being introduced as a corner inset drawn to 1-3,000,000. This mars its appearance, although it does not reduce its utility, since all that is known of the *montaña* can be clearly set forth on that scale. The Galápagos Islands are also represented (scale 1-890,000) as a corner inset. The workmanship is very creditable, and the map is the only one in existence to-day which can boast of even an approximation to accuracy.

Dr. Wolf deserves credit for his good sense in adhering to the simplest possible style in Spanish, which is with him an acquired tongue. His work is entirely free from attempts at fine writing, and, while a little prolix at times, is a direct, plain statement of facts, which does much to command the respect and confidence of the reader.

Lives of Twelve Bad Men: Original Studies of Eminent Scoundrels by Various Hands. Edited by Thomas Seccombe. London: T. Fisher Unwin; New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1894.

THE ten Englishmen who have written the 'Lives of Twelve Bad Men' probably know nothing about Gov. Peck of Wisconsin. But if they have heard what a run of popularity 'Peck's Bad Boy' has had, they may have borrowed something of the Governor's title in hope of a similar success. Their book, however, is of quite another character. It consists of a dozen magazine monographs with an average length of thirty pages. Their aim is to bring down to the millions information not otherwise accessible save by research in volumes by hundreds, such as the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' *Notes and Queries*, and even sundry rarities of the British Museum. The editor renders no good reason for pillorying exactly twelve bad men rather than a devil's dozen. In regard to both matter and manner his book stands in no need of a taking title to make it readable and read. It is, to be sure, a monochrome, each career growing gloomy as night; but the varieties of blackness are so multitudinous and so variously presented that the reader's interest never flags.

The Twelve Bad Men were all Britons, and are apportioned as equally as possible among the three kingdoms, save that one was a Welshman, namely, Jeffreys. The others were Bothwell, Lovat, Charteris, Maclaine, two Kelleys, Fitzgerald, Hopkins, Oates, Wild, and Wainewright. In this list of unworthies we notice one, Maclaine, whose right to stand among the twelve we must challenge. His sobriquet was "The Gentleman Highwayman," and he was in fact a milder-mannered man than ever scuttled ship or cut a throat. He is never recorded to have fired a pistol more than once, and then perhaps by accident. He never rose to the dignity of a bold robber. He really seems to owe his standing as a peer among the twelve to a couple of ancient and rare engravings in which he appears in such a pose as to enhance the attractiveness of his biography. The eleven would have scorned companionship with such a milksop. It may, however, be said that as he died youngest of the twelve save one, there is no knowing what a villain he would have become had his life been prolonged to the four-score years of Lovat. The Twelve were every one practical anarchists, setting at naught all laws of family, society, and state. All but two died on scaffold, or gallows, or in jail. Of those two one, escaping death through a legal quibble, suffered torture worse than death; and the other, according to his epitaph, "having done every day of his life something worthy of a gibbet, was condemned to one." Though offence's gilded hand did shove by justice, he died offering £30,000 for assurance that there was no hell.

The rascal whose story comes nearest to our business and bosoms is Jonathan Wild. It reads like a chapter of the Lexow disclosures and exposures as to the police-system dominant in New York. How he became such an intermediary between thieves and their victims that laws holding the receiver as bad as the thief first became a necessity; how he evaded those laws and others so dexterously that, while crime was doubled, the percentage of convicted criminals dwindled; and how his wolfish rapacity and fox-like cunning were but the baby figure of the giant mass of things to come at large in our city, he that runs can read. Regarding Jeffreys, the terrors of his face are described as such that a man would scarcely encounter them a second time to save his life. His darkest frown was while passing sentence on the only one of the eleven whom he ever met.

The Study of Animal Life. By J. Arthur Thomson, M.A., etc. Charles Scribner's Sons. 8vo, pp. 375, illustrated.

THIS book belongs to a somewhat limited class of works on natural history—good ones attractive to all readers and well adapted for students. It is planned to secure and retain the popular interest while leading on to deeper, more technical matter. Part i. treats of "the everyday life of animals," and contains chapters on the wealth, the web, and the struggle of life, the social life, the domestic life, industries, and shifts for a living; part ii. concerns "the powers of life," under the headings vitality, division of labor, and instinct; part iii. discusses "the forms of animal life," taking up structure, life history, past history, lowest forms, invertebrates, vertebrates; and part iv. relates to "the evolution of animal life," considering evidences, theories, influences, and heredity. An appendix compares "animal life and ours," while another suggests some of the best books on the subject in general, with a few that are not so good. The plan is admirable; the text is accurate, comprehensive, clear, and forcible; the illustrations are fair. Extensive knowledge, critical ability, good judgment, and a considerable amount of caution are everywhere manifest.

The author is a monist: his view postulates neither matter nor spirit, but an entity which is known objectively as matter and energy, and subjectively as consciousness; and he enjoins upon us that matter and energy, which we regard as fundamental realities, are known to us only through what is for us the supreme reality—ourselves—mind; or, in other words, they are known to us in our brain activity as thought. His evolution is a much modified Darwinian; he cannot trace all modifications to selection, but sometimes finds in it a refuge when proofs of other agencies are lacking:

"Until we know much more about the primary factors which directly cause variations, it will not be possible to decide in regard to the precise scope of natural selection and the other secondary factors which foster and accumulate, thin or prune, which in short establish a new organic equilibrium. The argument has been too much in regard to possibilities, too little in regard to observed facts of variation."

In Prof. Thomson's opinion, some characters acquired by the parent as a result of what it does, and as impacts from the surrounding conditions, are transmissible. "There is no doubt that some somatic changes affect the reproductive cells in some way. Is it inconceivable that they affect them in such a precise way that bodily changes may be transmitted?" Unable to conclude that the progress of life is due to the action of natural selection on fortuitous, indefinite, spontaneous variations, he says: "I believe that the conclusion of the whole matter should be an emphatic 'not proven' on either side, while the practical corollary is that we should cease to talk so much about possibilities (in regard to which one opinion is often as logically reasonable as another), and betake ourselves with energy to a study of the facts." He believes, also, that

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the mental processes of the lower creatures differ from those of men more in degree than in kind, and says that if man's higher nature cannot be explained by the theory of natural selection, then that theory is incomplete; but, he adds, there may be other theories of evolution which are sufficient.

Liability to correction we have noticed in a few instances. Young batrachians (called amphibians) are said to breathe always by gills as fishes do; this ignores the fact that certain frogs are hatched in the shape of adults without gills. Flat fishes are treated as if all were colorless on the under side, which is not the case with some of them. Prof. Thomson prefers to trace the origin of certain phenomena in insect life to the direct action of intelligence, rather than cessation of selection, etc.; but in cases such as the habit of some wasps that provide their young with food they themselves do not eat, or that of butterflies which deposit the eggs on particular leaves never eaten by the adult, he thinks the ideas involved are too complex to be the result of intelligence, and decides that such instincts can be accounted for only by natural selection of fortunate varieties of habit. Yet if, in absence of proof to the contrary, the individual is credited with ability to retain impressions or memories of larval or pupal experience or preferences, the ideas lose much of their complexity; and the instincts accord with intelligent action nearly as well as in a case of choice by the insect of an allied prey or leaf in default of that most desired. In the account of the honey-bee it is said that of the numerous drones or males, very sluggish in their ordinary life, one, fleet and vigorous beyond his fellows, will pair with a queen in her nuptial flight. Though the author does not himself say so, there are two suggestions of possible reason for the existence of any other than fleet and vigorous males in the face of so much selection—one in the statement that the drones "have a mother but no father," the other in the quotation from Butler, "The race is not in the long run to the phenomenally swift, nor the battle to the phenomenally strong; but to the good average all-round organism that is alike shy of radical crotchets and old-world obstructiveness."

In the main the work is highly to be commended.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Allen, T. G., Jr., and Sachtleben, W. L. Across Asia on a Bicycle. Century Co. $1.50.
Ames, C. J. "As Natural as Life." Boston: J. H. West. 50 cents.
Brooks, E. S. The Century Book for Young Americans. Century Co. $1.50.
Coote, C. H. The Voyage from Lisbon to India: Being an Account and Journal by Albericus Vespuccius. London: B. F. Stevens.
Dodge, Mrs. Mary M. When Life is Young. Century Co. $1.25.
Emerson, Prof. O. F. The History of the English Language. Macmillan. $1.25.
Furneaux, Henry. Tacitus's Germania. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.
Green, Rev. S. G. A Brief Introduction to New Testament Greek. F. H. Revell Co. 40 cents.
Hewitt, J. F. The Ruling Races of Prehistoric Times in India, Southwestern Asia and Southern Europe. London: Archibald Constable & Co.
Higgs, W. P. Algebra Self Taught. London: E. & F. N. Spon; New York: Spon & Chamberlain. 60 cents.
Jokai, Maurus. Timar's Two Worlds. M. J. Ivers & Co. 25 cents.
Kellogg, Dr. J. H. Second Book in Physiology and Hygiene. American Book Co. 80 cents.
Lillie, Lucy C. A Family Dilemma. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.
Lloyd, H. D. Wealth against Commonwealth. Harpers. $2.50.
Logie, Prof. Thomas. Halévy's L'Abbé Constantin. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents
Lummis, C. F. The Man who Married the Moon, and Other Pueblo Indian Folk Stories. Century Co. $1.50.
Mason, O. T. Woman's Share in Primitive Culture. Appletons.
Mike Moriarty, Alderman. Columbia Publishing Co. 60 cents.
Newell, P. S. Topsys and Turvys. Number 2. Century Co. $1.
Oliphant, Mrs. M. O. W. Historical Characters of the Reign of Queen Anne. Century Co. $6.
Oliphant, Mrs. Sir Robert's Fortune. Harpers. $1.50.
Page, T. N. Polly: A Christmas Recollection. Scribners. $1.50.
Philipson, David. Old European Jewries. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society.
Rodway, James. History of British Guiana. Vol. III. Georgetown, Demerara: J. Thomson. $3.
Salt, H. S. Animals' Rights. Macmillan. 75 cents.
Saunders, Frederic. Character Studies: with Some Personal Recollections. Whittaker. $1.
Schindler, Solomon. Young West: A Sequel to Looking Backward. Boston: *Arena* Publishing Co. $1.25.
Scott, Sir W. St. Ronan's Well. 2 vols. [International Edition.] Boston: Estes & Lauriat: New York: Bryan & Taylor.
Scott, Sir W. The Surgeon's Daughter, and Castle Dangerous. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black; New York: Macmillan. $1.25.
Tautphœus, Baroness. Quits. 2 vols. Putnams. $2.50.
Taylor, H. O. A Treatise on the Law of Private Corporations. 3d ed. Philadelphia: Kay & Brother.
The Ariel Shakspere. Groups 5 and 6. 12 vols. Putnams. $9.
The Boy Captain. Chicago: C. Eldridge.
The Green Carnation. Appletons.
The Merchant of Venice, and Midsummer Night's Dream. [The Temple Shakspere.] London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: Macmillan. 2 vols. Each 45 cents.
Waite, W. H. Shakspere's Stratford: A Pictorial Pilgrimage. Scribners. 50 cents.
Wendell, Prof. Barrett. William Shakspere: A Study in Elizabethan Literature. Scribners. $1.75.
West, J. H. In Love with Love. Boston: J. H. West. 50 cents.
Whitney, H. C. Marriage and Divorce. Philadelphia: J. E. Potter & Co.
Zola, Emile. Lourdes. Translated by Ernest A. Vizetelly. F. T. Neely. $1.25.

OCTOBER

EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

ARTICLES—The Unity of Educational Reform, Charles W. Eliot; Illiteracy in the United States, James H. Blodget; Aims and Status of Child-Study, E. W. Scripture; German Boarding-Schools, James E. Russell; Recent School Legislation in the United States, William B. Shaw; The Bicentenary of the University of Halle, A. V. Williams Jackson; A Study of the Mathematical Consciousness, Mary Whiton Calkins.
DISCUSSIONS—The Higher Education of Women in the South, Charles Forster Smith; The Value of the Office-hour in the Teaching of Rhetoric, Charles Sears Baldwin; Professor Kelsey on the High-School Latin Teacher.
REVIEWS—EDITORIALS.

$3.00 a year (monthly excepting July and August): 35 cents a number.

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

Around the World.

A handsomely illustrated magazine of travel, exploration, and natural history.
EDITED BY PROF. ANGELO HEILPRIN.

Contents of the October Number.

Mount Royal, Florida; Corea; Ice Caves and Ice Gorges; The Earth's Interior; A Home among the Tree-tops; Battling with an Arctic Hurricane; The World's Highest Mountains—Chimborazo; The Nile Fountain; The American Sea-Shore; The Destruction of the Palisades; Notes on Mountains and Mountaineering; Reviews; Notes.

Yearly Subscription, $1.50; Single Copy, 15 cents.
THE CONTEMPORARY PUB. CO.,
5 Beekman Street, New York.

FURNISHED HOUSE to let for the winter or longer, at Atlanta, Ga.—Ten rooms, bathroom, furnace, open fires, piazzas, fine views, excellent water, small stable, one acre of land, two minutes to electric cars, one mile from centre of city, good climate; 1,100 feet above sea. Opportunity for family with invalid to spend winter South. H. B., 340 Boylston St., Boston.

FOR SALE.

The American Bookseller, Vols. 1-30, bound.....$30 00
Littell's Living Age, 100 vols. b'd, no duplicates.. 40 00
The Ladies' Magazine, Vols. 1-7..... 7 00
Revue des Deux Mondes, 50 Nos., no duplicates.. 5 00
H. WILLIAMS, 195 West 10th St., N. Y.

History of Dartmouth College

AND THE TOWN OF HANOVER, N. H., by FREDERICK CHASE. Vol I. To the outbreak of the college controversy. Large 8vo, cloth. $3.50, net; postage 24 cents. Sent on receipt of price by
JOHN K. LORD, Hanover, N. H.

Yale Mixture.

A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE.

You won't know the luxury of Pipe-Smoking until you use Yale Mixture.

A two-oz. trial package, postpaid, for 25 cents.
MARBURG BROS.,
The American Tobacco Co., Successor,
Baltimore, Md.

ESTABLISHED 1858

H. H. UPHAM & CO.

MEMORIAL TABLETS

IN BRASS AND BRONZE

5 4 South Fifth Ave: near Bleecker St

NEW YORK

Letters of Credit. We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies: also make collections and issue Commercial and Travellers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.
Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,
NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

ARCHITECTURE.

A copy of the scarce and beautiful edition of
VITRUVIUS
Is offered for sale. Folio, vellum, many quaint old full-page and half-page plates, initial-letters, head and tail-pieces; Como, 1521. GEORGE P. HUMPHREY,
25 Exchange St., Rochester, N. Y.

THE LENOX LIBRARY
(AND READING ROOM),
Fifth Ave. and 70th St., is open every weekday from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Exhibition of rare books; two galleries of paintings.
Admission free; no tickets required.

A Tonic

For Brain-Workers, the Weak and Debilitated.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate is without exception the Best Remedy for relieving Mental and Nervous Exhaustion; and where the system has become debilitated by disease it acts as a general tonic and vitalizer, affording sustenance to both brain and body.

Dr. E. Cornell Esten, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have met with the greatest and most satisfactory results in dyspepsia and general derangement of the cerebral and nervous systems, causing debility and exhaustion."

Descriptive Pamphlet free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

WIDOW OFFERS A SET OF THE Nation in numbers (57 vols.). No reasonable offer refused. Address LOUISE DE BOURBON, Care of the *Nation*.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

JUST READY.

An entirely New Edition of the Great Authority on Equity Practice in the United States Courts and Courts of Equity.

Daniell's Chancery Practice.
Sixth American Edition.
Thoroughly Revised.

Pleading and Practice in the High Court of Chancery.

By E. R. DANIELL.

Sixth American Edition, based on the Sixth English Edition, and the Fourth and Fifth American Editions, by J. C. PERKINS, LL.D., and W. F. COOPER, LL.D., thoroughly revised and corrected, with copious Notes, suiting the work to American Practice in Chancery, together with Appendix and Forms of all the Proceedings in the Prosecution and Defence of Suits in Chancery, and a full Collection of Forms of Decrees, collected from the latest and best English precedents and from the Records of the American Courts. Edited by JOHN M. GOULD, author of "The Law of Waters," joint author of "Notes on the Revised Statutes," editor of Story's "Commentaries on Equity Pleadings," Tenth Edition, etc. Three volumes, thick 8vo, law sheep. $18.00, *net.*

The merits of this great work have been too long known to the legal profession of all English-speaking countries to require recapitulation. The labors of Judge J. C. PERKINS and of Chancellor WILLIAM F. COOPER upon the fourth and fifth American editions did much to give its acknowledged position as the

Foundation of Equity Practice throughout this Country.

☞ It is the leading authoritative commentary upon the Equity Practice of the **United States Courts**, and was so described by the late Justice BRADLEY of the Supreme Court in his opinion in the case of Thomson vs. Wooster, reported in the 114 U. S.

It is constantly cited in the Reports of all the State Courts with no adverse criticism, and is particularly adapted to the practice under the Code system, as well as under the old distinction of Law and Equity Practice.

☞ The **Forms** and **Precedents** which make up the greater part of the third volume are a very important feature of the work. They cover all the varied causes to be tried in any of the Courts, and nowhere else is there to be found a collection so full, so exhaustive, and so authoritative

In the fifth edition Chancellor Cooper, known as perhaps **the most learned and distinguished equity lawyer in the United States**, recast the notes of the previous editors, cited several thousand new cases, and particularly enlarged the treatment of such questions of Practice as those relating to **Injunctions**—ESPECIALLY IN TAX AND BOND CASES—**Receivers, Crossbills, Consolidation of Causes, etc.** His edition was eminently successful and satisfactory.

The present editor has devoted **more than three years** to the performance of his task. He has retained the valuable material furnished by Judge COOPER, so far as applicable, has availed himself of the elaborate work on the **Sixth English Edition**, developed many topics much more fully, and cited a **vast number of English and American cases**, nearly doubling, in the new notes and the old, those cited in the last edition.

☞ The most careful attention has been devoted to the growth and development of practice in the Federal Courts, and its relation to State practice. **The Equity Rules of the United States Supreme Court and their amendments are now for the first time annotated, with all the Federal decisions relating to their construction.**

☞ The constant aim has been to preserve **unity of system**, and to make the book **useful and exhaustive as an encyclopædia**.

Little, Brown & Co., Publishers,
254 Washington St., Boston.

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO.,
LIMITED,
Publishers, Importers, and Booksellers,
Paternoster House, Charing Cross Road;
LONDON,
Import American Books,
Export European Books,
Buy Editions
Arrange simultaneous publication for copyright purposes in Great Britain and the United States.

Following the Greek Cross :·
Memories of the Sixth Army Corps.
By General THOMAS W. HYDE, of the Army of the Potomac. With excellent War-time Portraits of Famous Generals—Sheridan, McClellan, Meade, etc. 16mo, $1.25.

Sold by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston, 11 East 17th Street, New York.

If you want **FRENCH BOOKS,** *or books of any description—School Books, Standard Books, Novels, etc.—send to* **WILLIAM R. JENKINS,** *Publisher and Importer,* **851** *and* **853 SIXTH AVENUE (48th Street), NEW YORK.** *Catalogue on application. Importations promptly made.*

High-Class Engravings and Etchings.
Portraits of Literary and Historical Personages. Engravings and Etchings by the best masters. A large collection of prints relating to Napoleon. Correspondence invited. FREDERICK KEPPEL & Co., Paris, Chicago, and 20 East 16th St., New York.

American Magazines, Newspapers, and Journals
The *Cosmopolitan* @ $1.50 per year. Best magazine issued in America. The *Division Visitor*, @ 50 cents per year. Best non-partisan and non-sectarian temperance paper. Ask us to quote on your wants. Mention *Nation.*
AMERICAN PRINTING AND NEWS COMPANY
1111 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

C. A. KOEHLER & CO. Foreign Booksellers and Importers, 149A Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. Subscriptions to Periodicals. Regular importations from Leipzig, Paris, London, etc. Tauchnitz British Authors, etc.

UN-AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.—The latest statistics tabulated. By Rena Michaels Atchison. $1.25. CHARLES H. KERR & Co. Pubs., Chicago.

BACK NUMBERS, VOLS., AND SETS of the *Nation* bought, sold, and exchanged—a complete set of the *Nation* now ready—by A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, N. Y. Catalogue No. 38 ready.

PAPER BY THE POUND and envelopes. Greater quantity, lower price than by quire. Samples, all grades, prices marked, on receipt of 10c. WM. R. JENKINS, fine stationery, 851-53 Sixth Ave. (48th St.), N. Y.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG, AGED, STUDIOUS, Frivolous, Orthodox, Sceptical, *Wise* and *Otherwise.* PRATT, 6th Ave., 12th St., N. Y.

H. WILLIAMS, 195 WEST 10TH ST., N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

BACK numbers and sets of all magazines. For price, state wants to MAGAZINE EXCHANGE, Schoharie, N. Y.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,
[LEMCKE & BUECHNER]
BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS,
812 Broadway, New York.

School and College Text-Books, Dictionaries, and Grammars of Ancient and Modern Languages.
FLÜGEL'S Great German and English Dictionary, 3 vols. Special terms for introduction.
Thieme-Preusser, Koehler, and other German, French, English, Italian Dictionaries
Teubner and Tauchnitz Greek and Latin Texts.
Mail-orders for Books, Foreign or Domestic, receive immediate attention.

LONDON. PARIS. LEIPZIG. NEW YORK.
GUSTAV E. STECHERT,
Importer of Books and Periodicals,
810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Large stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.
Subscriptions to Periodicals received.
Lowest rates, quick delivery.
Send for Catalogue.
BRANCHES:
London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W. C.
Paris: 76 Rue de Rennes.
Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

JAMES G. BLAINE.
We have just secured a small quantity of James G. Blaine's 'Twenty Years in Congress.' The work is complete in two royal octavo volumes of about 700 pages each, printed from new electrotype plates on superfine book paper, bound in fine English muslin, marbled edges. Published by Henry Bill Publishing Co., Norwich, Conn. Original price, $7 50 Our price for the two volumes, $3.50. Mention the *Nation.*

Leary's Old Bookstore,
No. 9 South Ninth St.,
(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA.

F. W. CHRISTERN,
(DYRSEN & PFEIFFER, Suc'rs),
254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York,
Importers of Foreign Books; Agents for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

MEYER BROS. & CO.,
13 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
LARGEST SELECTION OF FRENCH BOOKS.
Importers and Publishers of French Books. Sole agents for A. Lemerre, Paris. Catalogues mailed on demand. New books received from Paris 3 times a week. Bindings, Rare Books, Etchings, Prints, Photos, etc. Special importations to order.

OLD BOOKS We make a specialty of hunting up old books and magazines. We buy large and small libraries for cash. If you want anything in the book line write to us. Monthly list of old, rare, and curious books free.
THE PHILADELPHIA BOOK CLEARING-HOUSE,
144 N 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Foreign Books Subscriptions to foreign periodicals. Tauchnitz British authors. Catalogues on application. CARL SCHOENHOF, 23 School St., Boston.

RARE BOOKS. | PRINTS—AUTOGRAPHS.
Catalogues Issued Continually.
W. E. BENJAMIN. 22 E. 16th St., New York.

GOLDEN SCEPTRE.
PERFECTION FOR THE PIPE.
Send 40 cents for 4-oz. sample to
SURBRUG, 159 Fulton St., N. Y. City.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED